PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,106.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
Richest in Cream
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 9-30 P.M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th May	PERSIA	7951	...	...
1st June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294	...	...
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6610	...	...
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912	...	...
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912	...	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals Sailing at Ports *en route*,

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 11TH MAY, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,373	Combe	31st "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	28th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	20th July "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June,
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
Bohemia	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† PERSIA	5855	P. Craglietto	25th May.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5000	G. Damianovich	25th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 27th May	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 23rd May	8 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
DWARKA	1,710	Frid. 24th May	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 27th May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 28th May.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th May calling at Zanzibar, Mombassa and Lamu.

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MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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20th May, 1907.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	28th May.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	19th June
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	26th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	14th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.
BRITTANIA			16th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	16th "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

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Agents, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	....	25th May
MUKE MARU	...	F. W. Horton	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

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Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay

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DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about.
REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	27th May 1907.
*BUNDESRATH	2086	Greiwe	6th June "
SOMALI	2655	Birch	17th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

*Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

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NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,384,400
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ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,222,600

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Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

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General Manager.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
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FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

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New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

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IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected that we consider our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for a quarter of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done [illegible]

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	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0

SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.

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The Military Lever Wacth, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0

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The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

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(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
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Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

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OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ
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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 1s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

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Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

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Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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San Francisco
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Shanghai
Hongkong
Hankow
Tientsin
Peking
Newchwang
Chefoo

Tieling
Changchun
Antung-Hsien
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Pengtien
Liaoyang
Dairen (Dalny)

KOBE
Osaka
Tokyo
Nagasaki
Bombay

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).

Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Philippines).
Hongkong.

Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY Acting Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers.*
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RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent

CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	"	50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsur
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Entebbe.

Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.

Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Elya.
Kandy.

Tuticorin
Zanzibar.
Mombassa
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager*

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED, WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

SUFFERED FOR THREE YEARS

With Rashes—Little Girl would Scratch until They Bled—Unable to Rest—Spent Lots of Money on Doctors Without even Relief.

CURED BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My little girl had rashes coming on her at times like nettle rash, since she had vaccination on her arm. They would rise at times and she would do nothing but scratch them until they bled. She could not rest at night or day when they were on her. It was a pity to see her. I spent a lot with doctors and could not get rid of them, so one of the neighbours told me to try Cuticura. The rashes were all over her except the face. You know they were hard like a stone first, and then they would fill with water, and then turn into a great scab. She suffered with the ailment for three years and we used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for six months, and they did clear it. We bathed her twice a day with Cuticura Soap and we used one box of Cuticura Ointment. The doctor gave medicine for a while, but it did no good, and we left the doctor and used Cuticura, and that did cure her. I am very much pleased to tell you of the cure, and can recommend the Cuticura Remedies to everybody, and wish I had known about them sooner. Evan John Thomas, Penallta Terrace, Ystrad Mynach, via Cardiff, Wales, Feb. 1, 1906."

COMPLETE TREATMENT

Complete external and internal treatment for every humour, consists of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Ointment, to heal the skin, and Pills, to purify the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.
☞ Mailed Free, "The Great Humour Cure."

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities), arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE of 20 WHEELER and WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, class D 10 in good working order, suitable for heavy and general Tailoring Work, also a stock of component parts of those Machines. Quotations will be received up to 5th June, 1907.

G. W. PALIN, Lt.-Colonel,
Superintendent,
ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY, ALIPORE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. AHMEDBHAI HABIBBHAI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the under-mentioned property to our client, BAI AWABAI FRAMJI DINSHAW PETIT. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise, the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (part whereof viz:—17718 Square Yards is of the Pension and Tax tenure and the remainder whereof viz., about 6360 Square Yards, is held under a Sanad from the East India Company, whereby the same and other land were granted in perpetuity to the late Framji Cowasji Banaji), together with the bungalow or message and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 24,078 Square Yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as to the Pension and Tax land, under Old No. 87, New No. 759, Old Survey No. 30, and New Survey Nos. 2/7169, and 7129, and as to the Sanad Land under Old No. 31, New No. 16372, Old Survey No. 5/29, and New Survey No. 1/7169 and bounded on the East partly by the property of Fazal Peeroo Mahomed and partly by the property of the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Baronet, on the West partly by the said Mount Pleasant Road and partly by the Nepean Sea Road, on the North by a water-course, and on the South by the said Mount Pleasant Road and which said premises, are Assessed by the assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3265, and Street No. 33, and were formeryl and are now in the occupation of Mr. Ahmedbhai Habibbhai the vender.—Dated this 14th day of May, 1907.

PESTONJEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE Corporation of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council given under Section 128 of Act III (B. C.) of 1899, to open a Debenture Loan for Rs. 6,00,000 (six lakhs) on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899.

2. The debentures will have a currency of (30) thirty years from the 1st July, 1907, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable on the 1st July and on the 1st January, each year.

3. The form of the debentures will be that given in the Sixth Schedule of Act III (B. C.) of 1899.

4. No debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount debentures will be issued only for multiples of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan of Rs. 6,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation, up to noon (local time) on Saturday, the 1st June, 1907.

6. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed—"Tender for Municipal Loan of 1907-08."

7. Each tender must be accompanied by an earnest-deposit in Government promissory notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, currency notes or cheques, for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a tender is accepted, the earnest-deposit, when made in currency notes or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner herein after prescribed; but no debenture will issue for the amount of the earnest deposit so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid, but debentures may be issued for each instalment paid in full, the earnest-deposit not being included in any but the last instalment.

9. The earnest-deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, or the full amount alloted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the earnest-deposit shall be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and annas; but not in any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. A tender in which the rate is not specified in Rupees or Rupees and annas will be rejected as null and void.

11. The whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three equal instalments as follows, payable into the Bank of Bengal:—

Instalment I—As near as possible to ⅓ payable on 10th June, 1907.

Instalment II—As near as possible to ⅓ payable on 17th June, 1907.

Instalment III—As near as possible to ⅓ payable on 24th June, 1907.

(Earnest-deposit is taken into account, if in Currency-notes or Cheque only in connection with the third instalment.)

[N.B.—The words "as near as possible" are used in this paragraph for the purpose of making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100 for debentures in excess of Rs. 500.]

12. Parties whose tenders are accepted will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th June, 1907.

14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same lowest rate accepted, a *pro rata* allotment will be made, but no such allotment will be issued if the amount thus allotable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, tenders will be opened by the Finance Special Committee of the Corporation, at 12 noon on Saturday, the 1st June, 1907, at the Municipal Office.

P. N. MOOKERJEE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office, Calcutta, 14th May, 1907.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Municipal four (4) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1907-08 and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me, subject to the conditions stated in the Notification.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-notes, or a Cheque for Rs. as earnest-deposit.

(Signed)..........................

Address..........................

Dated..........................1907.

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SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Sasi, Hunting Cloth, Khake Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths, Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton, Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Bill Twines, &c.

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MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

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HEAD OFFICE:—Guneshwadi.
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MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

A CHOICE AND LARGE SELECTION OF
MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ACCESSORIES.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR

BAND AND STRING INSTRUMENTS of the latest style and description and of the best quality from the leading MAKERS.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONES
and a special assortment of RECORDS.

F. CABRAL & SO
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "PERSIA," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. WILLIAM ATHERTON has RETIRED from the Firm of C. N. WADIA and COMPANY, as from the 1st day of May, 1907. The remaining Partners will CONTINUE to carry on the said business under the same style or firm of C. N. Wadia and Company.

DATED AT BOMBAY THIS 18TH DAY OF MAY, 1907.

C. N. WADIA & Co.,
W. ATHERTON.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

MESSRS. LATHAM, OBERCROMBIE & Co. having ceased to represent the Scottish Union and National Insurance Co., Messrs. Jehangir B. PETIT & Co. have THIS-DAY been APPOINTED our CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES for the Bombay Presidency.

J. S. C. BLACK,
Resident Inspector.

BOMBAY, 21ST MAY, 1907.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

DRAFT ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS from candidates for EMPLOYMENT as CLERKS in the permanent Establishment of the Ordnance Department, Southern Circle, as vacancies occur, will be received by the Undersigned upto the 25th May, 1907. Those who have passed an University Matriculation Examination only need apply stating age, and when and where passed. Selected candidates will have to pass an entrance examination before registration of their names as candidates for permanent employment.

W. E. KERRICK, Lt.-Col., R. A.,
ORDNANCE OFFICER IN CHARGE,
BOMBAY ARSENAL.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN PURSUANCE of the Special Resolutions passed at the Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on WEDNESDAY the 1st May 1907, and confirmed at that of the 16th idem, the Directors have resolved to call in the B Shares of the Company. The Shareholders of the Company are, therefore, requested to submit their Certificates of B Shares, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3 Forbes Street, Fort, when a new Certificate of share of Rs. 1,000 each will be issued in exchange of every two B Shares, and a receipt, crediting Rs. 500, will be issued, for one B, or an odd number of B shares, if so held. Notice is hereby given that no Transfer deed of B shares will be accepted by the Company from this date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 17TH MAY, 1907.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. B. MITCHAL & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 24 MEDOW STREET.

Are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Medow Street, TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd Instant, at 2 p.m., household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, telescopic dining, dressing, washing and writing tables, easy-chairs, ottoman double and single iron bedsteads, with and without mirror doors, almyrahs, chest of drawers, large and small best gilded China jars, fancy pictures, statues on stand, Persian carpets, a lady's bicycle, hanging and table lamps, by R. Ditmar, etc., etc., the property of a gentleman.

The property is on view.

B. MITCHAL & CO.

Bombay, 21st May, 1907.

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FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
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(A Selection of Leading Cases)
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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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BY R. DIMSDALE STOCKER.

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Telepathy, Mental Telegraphic Communication. What it is, and How it is Done. What is Man? His Soul-life—The Rationale of Telepathy—Nature of the Mind—How the Mind Acts—Telepathy Applied—Instances of Telepathic Communications.	14
Clairvoyance, Clairaudience, Psychometry, and Clairsensience. What it is, and How it is Done. Preliminary Observances—Clairvoyance in Theory—Clairvoyance in Practice. Position Methods "Mediumships," Psychometry, etc.—Negative Methods.	
Mentalism, or Mind and Will Training. What it is and How it is Done. Man: His Outwardness and Inwardness—Man: The Animal and the God—Principles of Auto-Development—Simple Suggestions to Right Thinking—Advance Hints on Health and Happiness.	
Phrenometry, Auto-Culture and Brain-Building by Suggestion. What it is and How it is Done. Phases of Consciousness and Brain Action—The Science of Mind—The Secret of Personal Success.	
Healing, Mental and Magnetic. What it is and How it is Done. The Rationale of Mental Healing—The Modus Operandi—Suggestions for Affirmation—Magnetic Healing. Its Principles and Practice—"Local" or Specific Treatments.	

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The English-Esperanto Dictionary. By J. C. O'Connor, and C. F. Hayes. Revised and approved by Dr. Zamenhof	1	5
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Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

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(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
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"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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P. F. Warner (of Middlesex Captain of England);

A. A. Lilley (England's greatest wicket-keeper);

A. O. Jones (Captain of Notts);

A. E. Knight (Leicestershire's chief stay; an accomplished writer on Cricket).

G. L. Jessop (Captain of Gloucestershire; has played many times for England);

J. T. Tyldesley (of Lancashire; England's surest bat);

B. J. T. Bosanquet (of Middlesex);

A. C. MacLaren (Captain of Lancashire).

NOTE.

The articles are bright and attractive to the general reader, and written by men whose names are right to the front in Cricket matters. We have selected for treatment new, practical, and original subjects, and the matter is in every case personal and anecdotal. Mr. Warner led the team which regained our Cricket prestige in Australia; he has played Cricket in many climes; Mr. G. L. Jessop, the famous hitter, gives reminiscences of the new style and the old; Mr. A. A. Lilley, as wicket-keeper, has new views on the present state of Cricket (he is this season to be the worthy recipient of a National testimonial); Mr. J. T. Tyldesley, a keen observer and player, writes of games won and lost through forcing the game.

PROGRAMME.

P. F. Warner,
The Greatest Game I ever Played in.

A. A. Lilley,
How to Brighten Cricket.

A. O. Jones,
The Virtue of Hitting Hard and Hitting Often.

J. T. Tyldesley,
The Art and Advantage of Forcing the Game.

A. C. MacLaren,
How Good Fielding Helps the Bowler.

B. J. T. Bosanquet,
The Value of Unorthodox Cricket.

A. E. Knight,
The Bowler and the "Sporting" Wicket.

G. L. Jessop,
Hitters of To-day and Yesterday.

HUMOUR

New Series of Eight . . . .
REALLY LAUGHABLE SKETCHES
BY

F. P. Dunne,
("Mr. Dooley.")

Athol Forbes,
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A. St. John Adcock,
(Author of "Humours of London Life," &c.)

J. J. Bell,
(Author of "Wee McGreegor," &c.)

G. B. Burgin,
(Author of "Tuxter's Little Maid," &c.)

S. Baring-Gould,
(Author of "John Herring," &c.)

Edwin Pugh,
(Author of "The Purple Head.")

NOTE.

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PROGRAMME.

1. "Mr. Dooley on Glory," F. P. DUNNE.
2. "The Humours of Marrying," ATHOL FORBES.
3. "The Mediator," J. J. BELL.
4. "The Man from Queen Street," G. B. BURGIN.
5. "The Silent One," EDWIN PUGH.
6. "Spoilt Men and Women," A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.
7. "Cabman 7015," J. M. JACOBS.
8. "Lost on the Sands: a Summer Episode," S. BARING-GOULD.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE Hall Line steamer Newby Hall, 2840 tons, Captain W H Parkonson, sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N. Co.'s steamer Mozaffari, 1387 tons, Captain G. J. Jourdam, sailed yesterday for Maculla and Aden with a general cergo and 59 deck passengers.

THE steamer Ayuthia, 694, tons, Captain R. G, Contis sailed yesterday for Bang Kokse with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain H. McDearmid sailed yesterday for Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B & P S N Co's. steamer Mahammadi, 1252 tons, Captain T. Dextor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah, with a cargo of specie and 682 pilgrims.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's. steamer Persia, 3779 tons, Captain P. Cragliatto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, &c., with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 22 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba; 1607 tons, Captain J. S. Reddock, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and 12 cabin and 150 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Cmdr W Hose	R Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita	Capt W L Kelly	Madras Peast Fishery
R I M S Investigator	Capt W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lieut Ramsay	R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr H S Black	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 20.

Clifton Hall	2532	Jones		K Nixon Co
Canning G.				G Jivail
Delta	4779	Daniel	Shanghai 28-5	P & O Co
Delaware	2469	Cabot		Standard Co
Dumra	763	Cutbush	Persian Gulf	M M & Co
Hosainee	993	Jenkins	Stream 17-5	B & A S N Co
Ismalia	3381	Ross		M M & Co
Islami	1604	Newly		B & P S N Co
Kt of the Thistle	4286	Baker		W & A Graham & Co
Lawor	1817	Bunel		Swadeshi S N Co
Linga	938	Rickford		M M & Co
Langdale	2515	Gadner		W & A G & Co
Mohammadi	1252	Dexter		B & P S N Co
Neidenfels	3417	Rode		Glade & Co
New Orleans	2262	Key		F M & Co
New bridge	2397	Notman		G G Tejpal & Co
Nowshera	1961	Abbott		M M & Co
Nizam	2011	McLearnnon		Turner Morrison & Co
Oriental	3805	Lewellen		P & O Co
Okara	3438	Dagge		M M & Co
Persia	3779	Cragliet	Trieste	A L S N Co
Quiloa	4942	Anderson		M M & Co
Querimba	4937	Smith		M M & Co
Shaniehan	2566	Davison		Shah S N Co
Sangola	3349	Stunt		M M & Co
Scindia	2026	Riddock		M M & Co
Veneti	2 33	McMorran		K N & Co
Waroonga	1609	Bamber		M M & Co
Warora	2465	Kedsile		M M & Co
Wordha	2563	Lyne		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—May 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Clan Macleod	2043	Fishenden	Chittagong	25-5	F W & Co
B	Orissa	5525	Pishop	Stream	21-5	M M & Co
C & R	Merton Hall	2773	Prowse	Marmogoa	13-5	K N & Co
D&E	Ceylon	4094	Babot	Kobe	29-5	P & O S N Co
F	Chupra	3954	Goss	Antwerp	25-5	M M & Co
G	Haldari	1863	D'Lorne	'tius	10-5	B & P S N Co
H	Bihadari	829	Fakeera	M'Goa	2-5	Bo S N Co
K	Khalif	2219	Watts	Amsterdam	25-5	K Nixon & Co
M	Shah Najam	2751	Davison	Jedda	21-5	Shah S N Co
N	Magdala	2288	Kohe	Middlesbough	3-5	W & A G & Co
O	Naderi	1168	Gray	Jeddah	22-5	B & P S N Co
P	Totomi Maru	3412	Keith	Kobe	25 5	N Y Kaisha
Q	Glenelg	2669	Hart	Antwerp	24-5	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Fakeera	M'Goa	20-5	Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mohamed	B'nagar	21-5	B S N Co
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	K'chi	21-5	Bo S N Co

30 Ton Crane.

Reichstag	1339	Thle	Durban	17-5	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Australia	2202	Tait	L'pool	22-5	W & A G & Co
2	Circassia	4315	Haig	L'pool	28-5	W & A Graham & Co
3	Torrington		Davison	Dunkirk	25-5	W & A G & Co
4	John Hardie	2816	McMillan	N F		E Latham & Co
5	Tokio	2481	Tern	K'chi	1-6	F Muir & Co
6	Iotok		Mattis	Kobe	20-5	A L S N Co
8	Uhenfels	3483	Elles	Hamburb	23-5	G & Co
9	Arcadia	3514	Valentine	N F		P & O S N Co
12	Persia	4198	Haughton	London	25-5	P & O Co
14	Lhasa	936	McDiarmid	K'chi	20-5	M M & Co
15	City of Madrid	8135	Knaut	L'pool	22-5	K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Mohammadi s	Dexter	Jedah, May 5
	Persia s	Cragleotto	Kobe, Apr 12

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	Lhasa s	McDiarmed	Karachi, &c
	Newby Hall s	Parkinson	Karachi
	Bulimba s	Reddock	Persian Gulf, &c
	Ayuthia s	Curtis	Bangkok, &c
	Mozaffari s	Jourdan	Maculla
	H M S Highflyer	Hickley	Colombo
	H M S Hyacinth	Jenenge	Colombo

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Arcadia, for China.
" Oriental, for Aden.
" Venetia, for Trieste, &c
" Tokio, for Antwerp, &c,
" Uhenfels, for Antwerp, &c.
" Totomi Maru, for Kobe, &c.
" Reichstag, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Dumra, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Waroonga, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Nowshera, Calcutta, &c.
" John Hardie, for Liverpool, &c.
" New Orleans, for Marseilles, &c,

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	From
4	Ettrickdale	Liverpool
7	Belle of England	Calcutta
9	Clan Ronald	Liverpool
13	Nairn	Calcutta
15	Clematis	Calcutta
16	Gutenfels	Antwerp
16	Lalpoora	Rangoon
17	Thongwa	Straits
18	Muttra	Cuddalore

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Madrid s—48 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey; 81 bales wool, Nagji and Co; 200 bales hemp, K. Visram and Co.

Australia s—10 bales wool, D. Nagjee and Co; 2 cases Mace, P Heerjee and Co; 50 bales Cotton Ralli Bros.

Circassia s—188 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 111 bales cottonfly, and N Dewjee; 60 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co; 34 bales wool, R Dossa and Co; 55 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 73 bales wool, T Chimandas; 2 bales silk waste, and 3 bales silk kakoon, K Nixon and Co; 22 bales wool, R Agireband, 10 bales Cotton, S Bhunjee, 55 bales wool, the Bombay and Co; 31 bales wool, N Goculdas, 900 Cotton Goddum and Co; 34 bales wool, R Dossa and Co; 74 bales wool, J Kara.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—63 bales twist, K Nixon and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Kt of the Thistle s—2000 tons manganese, R A Willis.

FOR ALICANTE.

Circassia s—39 bales cotton fly, N Dewjee.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—3 bales carpets, Mr J Kasson and Co; 4 cases brassware, L B Bhootwalla; 13 casks Chutney Army and Navy Co-operative Society; 142 cut turmeric, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 7 bales skins R M Kooka, 67 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 405 cwts Nixon and Co; 115 bales gum R Reeve and Co; 60 cwts aloes, A H Mawjee and Co; 36 cwts cashunuts and 65 cwts dry chillies M Nansey; 43 bales carpets, Towner and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kt of the Thistle s—1500 cottonseed, Ebjee Oomersey; 4230 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brother.

Tokio s—2000 cwts cottonseed David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Glenelg s—1680 bales cotton, 5515 cwts rapeseed, 1446 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brother; 4000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers, 982 cwts rapeseed Wormon and Co.

Chupra s—100 bales Cotton Diwadkar and Co; 100 bales twist Finlay Muir and Co; 110 bales cotton, N Cursetjee and Co; 2000 cwts poppyseed S Maunlal.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Torrington s—612 cwt rapeseed, Harry Kanjee; 3,850 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros; 650 cwt horns, K Mohomed.

FOR HAMBURG.

Magdala s—25 bales canvas pieces, M Samjee; 7 bales aloe fibre, Allen Bros and Co; 25 tons yellow ochre, E Latham and Co; 45 bales cottonfly, N Dawjee, 110 bales cotton, D Jamsetjee and Co; 1,050 cwt myrabollams, A K Himjee; 22 bales cottonfly, T Shamjee; 67 bales hemp, E Tajbhoy and Co; 50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 60 cwt turmeric, V Hurridas and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Uhenfels s—1 bale woollen carpet, G P Stavrides and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Tokio s—110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 550 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

Venitia s—220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 220 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Persia s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR VENICE.

Persia s—200 bales cotton, Ramjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 1,000 cwt castorseed, L Curramchand.

Venitia s—410 bales cotton, The New Mofussil.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon s—47 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

Delta s—200 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—3,000 bales twist, G Cotton and Co; 100 bales twist, Bomonji and Co; 200 tons old iron, K Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon s—500 bales cotton, K Gokaldas and Co.

Totorni Maru s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 100 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton J B Petit and Co; 600 bales cotton, the Metsen, B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Ceylon s—250 bales cotton, The Mitsen B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Ceylon s—100 bales cotton., Tata and Co; 300 bales cotton, H A Madraswalla and Co.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India" May, 18.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr M H Harrison, of the Indian Civil Service, is placed on duty in the Legislative Dept., with effect from the afternoon of the 16th May.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of the Home Dept. notification No. 248, dated the 18th March. Major B R Chatterton, M D, F R C S I, I M S, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, Calcutta, and ex-officio Second Physician, College Hospital, during the absence on leave of Lieut-Col G F A Harris, M D, F R C P, I M S, Bengal, or until further orders.

Lieut Col C P Lukis, M D, F R C S, I M S Bengal, Principal and Profesor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and First Physician, College Hospital, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-two days with furlough out of India on medical certificate for five months, and eight days in continuation, with effect from the 11th April.

Lieut Col F J Drury, M B, I M S, Bengal, Civil Surg, Howrah, is appointed to officiate as Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and First Physician, College Hospital, during the absence on leave of Lieut Col C P Lukis, M D, F R C S, I M S, Bengal, or until further orders.

The services of Capt H H Kiddle, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment in the Chemical Examiners Dept.

The services of Capt S H L Abbott, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment on plague duty.

The Govr Genl in Conncil has been pleased to appoint the Hon Mr Justice R F Rampini, one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to perform the duties of the Chief Justice of the said court, during the absence on deputation of the Hon Sir Francis William Maclean, Kt, K C I E, or until further orders.

The services of the Hon Sir Lawrence H Jenkins, Kt. K C I E. Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Legislative Dept, with effect from the 10th June.

ARCHEOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

Mr H Cousens, Supdt, Archaeological Dept. Western Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st June or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr Devadatta Ramkrishda Bhandarkar, Asst Supt, Archæological Dept, Western Circle, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Supt Archæological Dept, Western Circle, in addition to his own during the absence on leave of Mr. Cousens, or until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Mr W Harris, I C V D, who was posted for training to Bengal in Notification No. 1055, dated the 17th May 1906, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Eastern Bengal and Assam for employment as Supt, Civil Veterinary Dept, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Mr E G Chester, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months and five days, with effect from the 12th March 1907, from the same date the following changes are made:—(i) Mr C P Fisher, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, on return from leave, is appointed to officiate as Conservator, 2nd grade, in charge of the Punjab Forest Circle (ii) Mr H Jackson, Conservator of Forests, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, United Provinces, to revert to the former grade.

Privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year, under Articles 233 and 338 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr M C C Bonig, Extra-Asst Conservator of Forests, Andamans, with effect from the 2nd May 1907, or such subsequent date on which he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J G Davis, Supdtg Engr, 2nd class, temporary rank, Punjab, reverted to Exec-Engr, 1st grade, with effect from the same date.

The services of Rai Sahib Tej Ram, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, whose services were lent to the Kashmir State are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

Mr W Algie, Suptdg Engr, 1st Class, Burma, is at his own request permitted to retire from the service of Govt, with effect from the 30th June 1907.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col W C Barratt, D S O, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force), temporarily appointed to be Staff Officer to the Hon'ble the Chief Comr and Agent to the Govr Genl for Border Military Police and Militia Corps in the North-West Frontier Province, is appointed Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 25th March, 1907.

Lieut-Col C A Kemball, C I E, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Political Agent in Loralai.

Mr E H Kealy, a Political Asst of the 1st class, is posted as Asst Commr of Ajmer.

With reference to Notification No. 627-G B, dated the 7th March, 1907, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Commendatore Luigi Mercatelli, as Consul-Genl for Italy at Calcutta, has been confirmed by H M Govt.

Col F H R Drummond, C I E, Indian Army, is appointed to be Inspector-Genl, Imperial Service Troops, with effect from the date of his assuming charge vice Major-General Sir Stuart B. Beatson, K C S I, C B whose services have been replaced at the disposal of H E the C in C.

Mr G M Gordon, Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Aden, has resumed charge of his office.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, May 21.

72 Signalling—Volunteers of all ranks wishing to go through a course of Army Signalling are requested to submit their names to the Adjutant by the 25th instant. If sufficient members register, a course of Instruction will be started early in June,

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER is one of the thinnest men in the Canadian House of Commons. A wealthy member of that House, who was of somewhat massive build, once accused Sir Wilfrid of "fattening on the sweat of the people." "I leave it to the House," replied the Premier, "to decide which of us is most exposed to that charge."

AN army pension has just been granted to J. Tomlin, of Nottingham, who is now eighty-one, and his medals, granted for Sevastopol, have been replaced. It seems that he was invalided home from the Crimea and granted a month's furlough. While enjoying his rest he was stricken with typhoid fever, but, being unable to read or write, did not acquaint the officers of his regiment with his misfortune or ask a friend to do so. The consequence was that when his furlough expired he was posted as a deserter, and while on his way to rejoin was arrested. At Aldershot he was tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be branded with the letter "D."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

"MY FACE IS COVERED WITH BLOTCHES!"

IS yours? There are people so sensitive to the fact that their faces are disfigured with pimples or blotches that they confess themselves ashamed to go out. Many who have suffered this way have found the remedy and profited by it. If you suffer we want you to know that

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

will cure you. After a few doses the blotches and pimples will disappear, your skin will assume a natural ruddy colour, your eyes brighten and life will again take on a rosy aspect. Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls go to the seat of the trouble. They bring Nature back to the balance which she had left, and which result in pimples and blotches. You may try hundreds of medicines, numerous so-called cures, but you will come back to Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls sooner or later. Why delay? Take them now and astonish your friends by your renewed vigour and healthy appearance. Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. Of all chemists and of

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
155 E. Market, Juma Musjid, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [20TH MAY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :-

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is unchanged and no change has been made in the Bank rate.

Exchange :-

The Market opened steady. Early in the day one or two Banks quoted 1s 4 1/16, for T. T., the others quoting 1 4 1/32 but later on the higher rate became general. There has been very little enquiry and buyers are asking better terms. The credit rate was 1s 4 9/32 3 months' sight at practically all Banks but few bills are offered. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Demand Draft ...	...	1s. 4 1/16d. to 3/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		170½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		149
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	158
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	150
Shanghai— 30 days' sight	...	216

Government Paper :-

There have been no fluctuations in Government Paper today and no business has been reported. Rates opened at 97 13/16 for cash and settlement and close unchanged. Calcutta rates are steady at 97 7/8 for cash and forward in a month. We quote—

Cash	97·13
1st Settlement	97·13

Bullion :-

There is no change in Bar Silver rates in London, ready and forward being quoted at 30 5/16. New York is 1/8 higher at 65 7/8. The local market has been weak. At opening ready bars were quoted at 80 3/4 and closes at 80 5/8. Forward rates are as under. Bar Gold is steady. We quote—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold ...	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold ...	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold ...	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	80	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	77	10	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	77	6	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The Market is quiet but steady, with prices, if anything slightly easier except for Bengals. There is little doing in contracts.

For Spot Cotton there is a demand by exporters for high class lots but the volume of business passing is restricted owing to difficulty of selection. Mills are buying quietly.

New Crop is easier with little or nothing doing.

The Liverpool and Continental markets are closed for Whitsuntide.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	272/73	May
Fine " Nagpur Kampti	227/28	"
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon.	210/11	"
Fine " Khangaum Akola	203	"
Fine " Amraoti	206	"
F. G. " Khandeish	181	"
Fine " Khandeish	191	"
Fine " Bengals	184	"
Good Westerns	247	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	251	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	256 1/2	March/08
Fully Good H. G. Bengals ...	"	186	Jan/08
Fine M. G. Bengals	"	201	"
" " Khangaum Akola	"	221	"
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	"	201	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :-

The market is quiet with little doing and prices are easier. We quote—

Ready	Rs.	8	0	0
May	"	8	6	0

Rapeseed :-

The market is steady with a moderate business doing at the following quotations :—

Brown Cawnpore	"	8	14	0
" Delhi	"	8	15	0
Yellow Guzerat	"	9	4	0

Poppyseed—

Ready ... Rs. 10 0 0

Tone.—Quote but steady.

Castorseed :-

... Rs. 36 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :-

... Rs. 22 8 0 Rs. 23 0 0

Tone—Firmer.

Wheat :-

The market is firm and we quote as under :—

White Delhi ... Rs. 5 0 0

SHARES.

The Share Market is Closed for a Parsi Holiday.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	9,320	bales.
Wheat	9,577	cwts.
Linseed	13,638	"
Rapeseed	17,303	"
Gingellyseed	239	"
Poppyseed	11,848	"
Groundnuts	375	"
Castorseed	3,982	"
Rice	3,044	"
Myrabollams	3,874	"
Cottonseed	9,129	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	11,598	"
Joowar	7	"
Maize	Nil	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 11th May, 1907, as compared with the statement of 18th May 1907 :—

	May 11. Rs.	May 18. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	94,00,000	94,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	41,07,733	43,05,068
Public Deposits at Branches	77,37,407	89,45,368
Other Deposits	7,96,72,779	7,77,29,256
Post Bills	19,132	19,132
Sundries	25,85,209	26,50,564
Rs.	11,35,22,260	11,30,49,383
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,54,69,376	1,54,96,245
Other authorised Securities	29,75,191	28,52,844
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,22,28,514	2,19,23,042
Loans do. do. do.	2,01,73,621	2,01,87,311
Bills discounted and purchased	2,32,46,685	2,33,39,440
Dead Stock	3,30,029	3,30,077
Stamps	4,412	4,353
Bullion	7,46,092	6,13,358
Balances with other Banks	3,51,279	2,96,843
Sundries	6,07,496	6,33,454
Cash	2,73,89,265	2,73,73,416
	11,35,22,260	11,30,49,383

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit & Co.'s Yarn Market Report, dated Hongkong, 3rd May, says:—

Our last circular was dated the 19th ultimo.

The period that has elapsed since then presents no feature of special note.

The obligations imposed upon natives in connection with the Ching Ming, or Tomb Worshipping festival for this year appear to have been fulfilled, and Chinese dealers, with but few exceptions, have now returned from the country, yet operators are conspicuous by their absence. This fact may be accounted for by two detrimental factors, viz., holders' anxiety to realize and buyers' aloofness in the presence of a declining market. Owing to importers' impatience to quit even at a sacrifice and the paucity of buyers the volume of business transacted is only very moderate and prices have suffered a recession of dol. 1 to dol. 2 per bale from last mail's quotations. If buyers were to come forward it is certain that holders would yield to even still further reductions, such is their uneasiness to work off the stock on hand. The collapse of the Bombay agitation to work short time cannot but instil into the minds of Chinese dealers the suspicion that differences among the manufacturers betray weakness with the home producers which is certain to lead to still great depreciation in values. An effective arrangement to curtail production cannot fail of the desired effect to restore values to a remunerative level.

No. 20s.—A very trifling business is reported in selected threads at a decline of dol. 1 to dols. 2 per bale.

No. 16s.—Only one thread changed hands at dols, 0·50 lower.

No. 12s.—Selected threads moved slowly at a concession of dols 50 to dols 100 per bale.

No. 10s.—A moderate business was done at dol. 1 lower.

No. 8s. and 6s.—Are not in much favour.

Market closes weak.

Sales :—40 bales of No. 6s., 30 bales of No. 8s., 1,465 bales of No. 10s., 270 bales of No. 12s., 50 bales of No. 16s. and 770 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 2,625 bales.

Arrivals :—Per steamers *Laisang*, *Arratoon*, *Apcar* (from Calcutta), and *Devanha* from Bombay of about 1,500 bales.

Unsold Stock :—About 86,000 bales.

Exchange :—We quote to-day as under :—

India	T. T.	at Rs.	158¼ per cent.
"	Demand	"	158½ "
London	T. T.	"	Sh. 2·1¼=$
"	Demand	"	2·1 9/16d=$
Shanghai		"	Tls. 72=$100
Silver			30 3/16d. per oz.

The same Company's report, dated Shanghai, 27th April, says :—

Some foreign importers of Indian Yarn, who received from Hongkong, where the yarn market is also overstock, a large number of bales which could only be disposed of there at very heavy loss have shewn considerable anxiety to part with a portion of their stock at prices much below the replacing cost. Again, others acting on the telegraphic advices from their head offices in Bombay to force sales even at a loss, helped not a little to swell the number of sales. All these importers must be held responsible for the drop of from Tls 2 to Tls. 5 per bale on last quotations. The total sales, large as they are, should not be taken as a criterion of the market. Clearances, during the period under report, were very satisfactory—which is the only redeeming feature of the market.

No. 10s. Sales amounted to 3,600 bales which Szechuen alone bought at a reduction of Tls. 2 to Tls. 5 per bale.

No. 12s. Kiaochow and Kinkiang mostly purchased this count. Sales about 1,050 bales.

No. 16s. As the stock of this count is small, and as there has been continued enquiry for it, the prices have remained firm. Ningpo and Kiukiang were the chief buyers. Sales about 150 bales.

No. 20s. There was a good demand for Szehuen and Kiaochow at low prices. Sales about 1,500 bales.

Total sales of Indian Yarn during the fortnight about 6,300 bales.

Arrivals of Indian Yarn during the fortnight about 9,605 bales.

Estimated unsold stock about 110,000 bales.

Sold but uncleared stock about 55,000 "

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On India	T. T. Rs. 217	per	Tls.	100
" HONGKONG	" Tls. 73½	"	$	100
" LONDON	" 2s. 11d.	per	Tl	

MRS. BURNETT SMITH, speaking at the ladies' dinner in connection with the London Press Club, begged to assure the opposite sex that woman found the world a howling wilderness when man was away. Mrs. Smith described her experiences at the hands of the American interviewer, and expressed the opinion that the English journalist was a much more desirable acquaintance, and played the game better than his American confrere

GENERAL LOUIS BERTA, Inspector of Cavalry in the Italian Army, is one of the finest horsemen in Europe. The General has trained man and horse to "negotiate" serious obstacles and to arrive at such a pitch of perfection that there is hardly any obstacle which cannot be overcome. Chief among these conquered difficulties, says the *Daily Graphic*, are the now famous "glissades," or slides down steep slopes, made with such astonishing success by the Cavalry School of Tor de Quinto at Rome. After having excited the wonder and applause of all sportsmen, civil and military, these glissades have taken their place among the regulation exercises of foreign cavalry schools. Not only does the General himself perform the glissades which he has thus made so popular and important a part of his system, but he has a daughter, Mdlle. Inez Berta, an accomplished horsewoman, who can do the glissade as well as her father or any cavalry man in the Italian Army.

A TERRIBLE SCALD.

Infirmary Treatments Useless —How Zam-Buk Grew New Skin.

No better Evidence in support of the claim that Zam-Buk grows new skin could be desired than that recently given to a Hull pressman by Mrs. Mary Ann Hawkins of 2, Ann Place, Walker Street Hull, She said :—

"The contents of a kettle of boiling water went over the upper part of my right arm. The pain was unbearable, and I suffered also from shock. I tried different remedies, but instead of getting better the wound became worse, and the raw, discoloured flesh was terrible to look at. At last it got so bad that I had to go into the infirmary, where I remained a fortnight. Soon after coming out my arm got worse, and was more like raw meat than anything else. I tried hot fomentations, but they did no good, and I was compelled to become an inmate of the infirmary again. The pain and inflammation in the part was awful. The wound would not heal, and the doctors said there was nothing for it but skingrafting. They had previously cut a lot of flesh away, but it did no good.

"Much against their advice, I declined to have any other skin grafted to mine. I had heard of what Zam-Buk had done in healing wounds, so I decided to try it. From the first I obtained relief. Zam-Buk gradually took away the pain; but what is more remarkable, new flesh and skin grew in the wound. After due perseverance with the dressings of Zam-Buk the skin completely re-formed, and is now perfectly sound and healthy. I can lift my arm, too —a thing it was said I should never do again. All this I owe entirely to Zam-Buk."

Keep Zam-Buk handy for injuries and skin diseases. Zam-Buk ensures healing by first intention and should be every home's first-aid.

Price Re. 1, & Rs. 2/4 per box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 21st May, 1907.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ATHAIDE—May 8, at Mapuca, Bardez, Goa, the wife of Franklin H. Athaide, of a son.

DUNNETT—May 13, at Murree, to the wife of J. M. Dunnett, I. C. S., of a son.

NICHOLLS—May 16, at Naini Tal, the wife of W. H. Nicholls, Archæological Survey, of a son.

DEATHS.

DENNEHY—May 17, at Bangalore, Willie, the dearly loved third son of Joseph and Emily Dennehy.

MACKENZIE—May 14, at the Orage, Simla, Emma Elizabeth Sophia, the dearly loved wife of Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie.

ROSS—May 14, at No. 4, South Parade, Bangalore, of old age, Benjamin Joseph Ross, aged 83 years.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 5-5m., 5-54a.; Low water, 0-5m., 11-9m.

Improvement Trust, 4.

Indian Manufacturing Company, 12 Hummum Street, 4-30.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

HOCKEY.—There will be a game this evening on the Cooperage between the St Xavier's College and the combined Y. M. C. A. and Customs teams at 5-45. o'clock.

A FATAL FALL.—Walla Mahari, (25), a Hindu tileturner, while engaged in turning the tiles of a house in Kolbhat Lane yesterday, accidentally fell on the ground-floor, a height of about fifty feet, and died on the spot. Mr. Coroner Chalk held an inquest on the body and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

STREET ACCIDENT.—On Sunday afternoon Bhagoo Gade, a Hindu, was driving his cart along Parel Road, when the bullocks shied at a passing bicycle and bolted. The cartman jumped off in order to stop the bullocks, when he was run over by the cart. His right leg was fractured, and he was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 25th May, the English Mails will be landed and shipped from the Carnac Bunder, and in consequence late letters for the English Mail will cease to be received at the Apollo Bunder Post Office as at present. These letters will be received at the General Post Office as at present up to 1-45 p.m., and on board the mail steamer up to 2-30 p.m.

HONESTY REWARDED.—On Saturday evening Gunpatrao Balkrishna, a Hindu, employed in the Bombay General Post Office, found a bundle of seven currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each. He handed over the notes to the Police, and the latter succeeded in ascertaining that they were lost by Multanchand Baldeodas, a Hindu Merchant. The owner of the notes gave Rs. 500 to the finder for honestly giving up the bundle to the authorities.

MUSIC AT THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.—The following is the programme of Music to be played at Taj Mahal to-day from 8 to 10 p.m.

March	The Gladiator	Sousa
Overture	Deux Magots	Bouillon
Waltz	Luna	Linke
Mazurka	Glucklich ist wer vergisst	Straus
Selection	The Cingalee	Moueckton
Czardas	Dernier Amour	Gung'l
Waltz	Viener Burger	Ziehrer
Two-Step	Smoky Mokes	Holzmann 1

BETRAYED BY HIS FRIEND.—On Saturday morning a Cutchi, who had vacated his house in the Runchore Lines, Karachi, owing to some rats having died there, made a complaint to the Police that the place had been broken into during the night and property worth about Rs. 1,300 stolen. The complainant, it appears, had been struck with the happy thought of placing his valuables in safety before leaving the house. With this object in view he, with a great deal of skill, cut a portion of the ceiling of one of the rooms away and after depositing the valuables in this secret repository cleverly replaced the ceiling so that it was quite impossible for one not initiated to discover where the opening had been made. However, in all these proceedings he had been assisted by some relations and a faithful servant. Through some one of them no doubt the thieves were duly informed of the store, and the place rifled accordingly. The Superintendent of Police, who has just come in from the District after his tour of inspection, was at the scene the other morning making enquiries.

TEMPLES AND THEATRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The permission recently granted by the Chairman and Trustees of the Improvement Trust for the erection of a theatre on the Princess Street, in close proximity to the two Fire Temples, has very much hurt the feelings of almost the whole of the Parsee community. It is a pity that the Trustees should have shown such scant regard for the religious sentiments of the Parsees. It is very much to be doubted whether they would have dared to grant permission for the erection of a theatre by the side of a mosque or a Hindu temple. However, it is not too late and the Trustees will lay the community under a deep obligation of, sympathetically considering the protest already sent to them by the Parsee inhabitants of the Princess Street as well as by the Trustees of the two Fire Temples, they would withdraw the permission they have given. The plots Nos. 13-16 on which the theatre is proposed to be erected were not sold by auction as other plots were, and this may be reasonably accounted for by the Trustees' apprehension that these plots would not be bought by any one, since, thanks to their own previous mistake, there is a poor men's chawl on one side and a convenience on the other. Further, it should be noted that some time ago the Trustees had cancelled the permission to erect a theatre on the Wellington Lines in deference to the protest of the inhabitants of that locality.—Yours, etc.,

A ZOROASTRIAN.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office Bombay :—

Kheri, Zainalabad, old Nagpara Dilipkichal, Usara Mala, Pydhonie; Satara, Saripat Rama Sanavne, Modikhana, Midacha Karkhana; Calcutta, Bayat Care Wanker; Bangalore, Courouclis, Apollo Hotel; Karachi, Courouclis, Apollo Hotel; Ponda, Tenent Mascarinhas Engliz, Apollo Hotel; Bangalore, Mrs. Kanndinya, Great Western; Etawah, Maganlal Jamnadas; Muzaffarnagar, Mansi Khubraj Bandar; Parbi, Kishavlal Moli Mandvi, Bajar Sata Mali; Chaudesar, Foreman, G. I. P. Workshop; Billimora Dhette Ratanji Rustomji, Bellasis Road.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A. Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	3	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	3	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	4	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	11
Mahim and Worli	5	2	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	9
Total	18	15	94
Total plague deaths to date	140,0[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

NEITHER STORE-HOUSE NOR BARN.

BY

A LEN RAINE,

Author of "A Welsh Singer," "By Berwen Banks," "Torn Sails," "A Welsh Witch," "Queen of the Rushes," &c., &c.

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CHAPTER X.—SEBA.

Gwil had apparently seen the grey figure at the doorway, for he started to his feet with a hasty apology, while Olwen sat on unobserved in the deep window seat.

"I beg your pardon, sir." said Gwil. I am afraid I have taken a great liberty—but indeed, seeing the organ, I could not resist it."

"You love it so much?" said the old man, in a hollow, far-away voice. "Yes, yes, I can imagine that," and drawing nearer, he stood in the full stream of the moonlight as if unconscious of it, and Olwen saw that he was tall, and old, and stooping in the shoulders, and that his head was crowned with snow-white hair. "Yes, yes," he said in a jerky manner, and holding out his nervous, trembling hands towards Gwil, "Play again, go on, don't stop, I am always longing for it, and so seldom do I hear it, so seldom," he repeated, while Gwil, reassured, sat down again, and began to play. Ah! how he played! For Gwil Parry's nature was saturated with a passion for music, as many of his forbers had been. How the swelling tones that filled the hall reached the hearts of his listeners!

The old man, perhaps physically weary, sat down on the stairs, where in the shadow only his face, and the crown of white hair were visible.

Olwen sat on as if spell-bound, while Gwil, gliding from one melody to another, seemed to wander through the whole range of his musical memories and the time slipped by unheeded.

"Go on, go on," the old man said, when sometimes the player seemed inclined to bring his music to an end, until he stopped in reality, and rising, said. "Thank you very much, sir, for letting me play, I have enjoyed it."

"And I," said the old man, "I too—but why must you stop?"

"It is late," said Gwil, "and I have yet to find lodgings for the night."

"Lodging for the night?" exclaimed Abel Hughes, for of course it was he who had thus been attracted by the music. "Dear, dear! But surely there is a bed here, Seba," he called, "isn't there a bed here for the young man?" and Seba appeared round the corner of the organ with a smile, half of amusement, and half of pity on her gentle face.

"No, no, mishteer bach," she said. "Don't you remember? There are plenty of empty rooms here, but no beds; one or two old sofas perhaps."

"Oh, that would do for me," said Gwil eagerly catching at the idea of spending a night at Rhosmor. "I can sleep anywhere."

"Well, well, but only a sofa," said the old man, distressed. "I cannot allow that—dear, dear! Isn't there a bed in Jenifer's room? And there's the red room couldn't he sleep there?"

"No, sir," said Seba, "no bed at all; but there's plenty of quilts for him on the sofa."

"That will be splendid," said Gwil, "and I will be very thankful to be spared seeking for a lodging."

"Oh, certainly, my dear sir," said the simple old man, "If you can put up with such poor accommodation."

"And we can have some more music to-night if you please," said Gwil, "and a little to-morrow morning before I start."

"Start!" said Abel Hughes. "Where are you going? Why can't you stay here and play to me?"

Gwil smiled. "I wish I could, but I am on my way to Liverpool, and from there to America."

"Ts, ts!" said the old man. "What a pity—but there, sit down and play again," and to please him Gwil let his fingers roam over the keys once more, 'Twas the "Moonlight Sonata" now that was streaming through the old house, until with the last chords Seba said, "I must take miss vach home."

At the words "miss vach" old Abel Hughes seemed to awake suddenly from a dream, and catching sight of the girl's figure, seemed to shrink into himself and withdrew more into the shadow.

"I will go and row them across the river," said Gwil.

"Well, well? Come back."

"Yes, sir, I promise. To sleep on this sofa, and to give you some music in the morning," and Seba disappearing for a moment, returned with a rug and a quilt.

"Oh, 'twill be splendid," said Gwil, "a bathe in the river in the morning, and some music before I start. What could a king want more? And what could he have better?"

"Only his breakfast," said Seba, laughing, "and that you shall have with miss vach and me because mishteer here, doesn't get up till twelve."

"Perhaps I will to-morrow," said the old man, dreamily. "You see I never have anything to call me up, but perhaps I won't and if not, good-bye," he said, extending a long, thin hand towards Gwil.

"Thank you so much, sir,"

"Thank you, sir," said the old man, "you will give me some music before you go?"

"Most certainly," said Gwil, and they left Abel Hughes—sitting there alone in the moonlight. He heaved a long sigh as they disappeared, and outside on the grass velvet road Olwen drew a long sigh too.

"If you could only have stayed on here and played to the old man, there's nice it would have been!"

"Yes, if you could have sat on at the window."

"Oh, indeed it was beautiful," she said as they followed Seba down to the river. "I didn't know you could play like that; it seemed as if you were speaking to us," and there was a little tremor in her voice.

"Well, I suppose when you love music very much, you express through it what you cannot put into words," said Gwil.

"Yes, I suppose; great thoughts and beautiful dreams."

"Yes and—and hope Olwen, I was trying to speak to you, but I'm afraid you did not understand my message."

"Well, indeed," said Olwen, stooping to gather a flower to hide a blush which spread over her face, "'twas beautiful whatever, Gwil."

They had reached the river's bank and Seba was already getting into the boat and taking her oar. Gwil, too stepped in and held out his hand to Olwen, but she sprang in lightly after him, some subtle embarrassment making her avoid the proffered help.

Gwil said nothing, but took his oar silently.

"Oh, what a night!" said the girl.

The moonlight was flooding the brown river with silver. Under the trees the shadows were dark and still; from the misty meadows on the other side came the call of a corncrake.

"Let us float down the stream a little way, Gwil, and there is nice the meladone would be," she said, and slipping it over his shoulders Gwil played a few long drawn chords. "Let us sing then 'The star on the river,'" and their voices blended together on the night air.

Olwen sat quietly in the stern, a flood of strange feelings if not thoughts laying a mysterious spell of silence upon her. Seba moved an oar occasionally when the boat shifted too near the bank, and the water hens splashed out from their nests behind the rushes; the round moon hung over them, and the flow of the river came softly on the breeze.

"Well, my little children," said Seba at last, "we must turn and go home, for we can't live upon music, though in my deed it will make up for the loss of many things. You see, I have always been living with the family of Hughes at Rhosomor, and they were all full of music."

"Were they?" said Gwil, eagerly.

"Oh, yes," she said, shaking her head, "every one of them, even old Mishteer had a fine voice, and it is making me shocking sorry sometimes to see him sitting down to the organ alone and playing his old tunes till I am tired of blowing. Come we must turn."

When they reached the little gate under the cottage, Gwil said, "now you are safe I will go back to Rhosmor, perhaps the old man expects me."

"Wait till we fetch you some bread and cheese machgen-i," said Seba, and running into the house, she returned with a hunch of both, which Gwil thrust into his pocket.

"Good night then," he said, before beginning to scull himself across the river. "Have I said anything to offend you to-night, Olwen? Your face is so serious."

"Oh, no, indeed. How could that be? Good night," she said in a voice that did not seem quite as steady as usual, and she repeated "Good night Gwil," when he was half across the river.

"Call back from the other side," said Seba, "then we will know you are safe," and soon came a clear "hoi, hoi!" from the opposite bank, and they turned to the cottage satisfied.

After supper, sitting in the red glow of the culm fire Olwen timidly asked, "Could I stay longer with you, Seba? Perhaps 'tis because you are Posy's sister, but I am sure 'tis partly because of your kindness and because I am so friendless and lonely that I feel so sorry to leave you to-morrow. I thought my aunt in Manchester would be ready to receive me at once, but she can't for another nine days, so as I must stay somewhere on the road there's glad I would be if you could keep me till then."

"Dear, dear! as long as you like," said Seba, her large heart warming towards the friendless girl. "The longer the better! you are company for me merch-i, and somehow I am growing very fond of you, and of him, too the young lad."

"Of course I will pay you," said Olwen, "I am very poor, but I have enough to pay my lodgings and to carry me to Manchester, and then I suppose I will be all right. Oh, Seba, to sleep every night in that little white room, with the flowers all round me, and the bees humming, and then to be with you all day, I would like it to last for ever."

"And what will become of the bachgen?"

"Oh, he will seek for lodgings for himself, and for work to do, or perhaps" she said "he will go on his journey alone, it was only a chance that we met."

"Well," said Seba, "'twas Providence I think, merch-i, for it would be very lonely for you to go so far by yourself, and coming from Rhydyser here all the way on your feet you must be tired already."

Recalling that journey, although she only answered. "No, I was not tired," the memory of those days of idyllic life in the woods brought with them a pang of regret.

"I will go to bed now though, I think," she said, and in the little white-washed room, with its dark rafters, and moonlit window she sat down to think.

From the next room she heard the same soft monotone that had greeted their arrival, it was Seba reading her chapter, and Olwen pictured the old brown finger moving down the page, and as she laid her head upon her pillow, a strange sense of safety and blessing seemed to flow in upon her from that gentle voice.

But in vain she tried to sleep, for she still seemed to hear the organ at Rhosmor, and Gwil's music instead of soothing and calming, had only a disturbing effect upon her. She felt as if she had come to a turning in the path of life, where she would leave the golden past behind her to face the dry uninteresting road, that stretched towards the future and Manchester.

She tossed restlessly on her pillow, and tried to cast from her the unreasoning depression which had suddenly fallen upon her spirits.

Gwil was different to what she had thought him, a youth—a lad—yes, one of the village lads he had appeared to her when she first met him in the woods of Coed du, less than a week ago. Was that possible? Could those few days have altered him so much? In the swelling tones of the organ he seemed to her to have revealed his inner self—a youth no longer—a man full of noble thoughts, of beautiful dreams,—of hopes he had said. What did he mean? A conscious blush suffused her face, which she was glad there was no one to see, and again in fancy she heard the rich harmonies that had floated through the old hall, and started into life, the deep mysterious throbbings of a woman's heart.

Had those few days in the woods of Coed du the power to change here too? And she tried hard to shut out the dawning truth that she too was altered in spirit.

In the early morning she fell asleep, to dream of a deep flowing river on which she and Gwil floated down with the stream—suddenly they were in the rapids, in the foam and flood, and she awoke with a cry as she saw the boat sink while she and her companion were separated and borne away in different directions. 'Oh, it was a terrible dream!' she said, as Seba, roused by her cry came in to enquire, but Olwen told her nothing more.

"Your breakfast is on the table, merchi," she said, "because I must go to Rhosmor. I am going early to take the old mishteer his cup of tea." When she returned at ten o'clock she brought the news that Gwil was gone, had been gone for hours; but had kept his promise and delighted the old man by playing to him before he had started on his journey.

"Dear anwl, poor Master was quite sad," she said. "Twas pity to hear him say, 'I wish he could stop with me, Seba, but poor fellow, he must finish his journey alone, like me!'"

"Had you ever anyone belonging to you?" said Olwen.

"Yes, husband and two children, miss vach, but I am not unhappy—Caton Pawb! I wouldn't be selfish; they are happy and safe, while I am here waiting."

(To be continued.)

THE STATE OF MANIPUR.

The Raja's Tutelage Ended.

The annual *mela* commenced at Imphal (Manipur) on the 15th, when before a large assembly, consisting of all the officials of the State and the heads of most of the important villages, the Political Agent, Major John Shakespear, C.I.E., D.S.O., in asking Raja Chura Chand Singh to open the *mela* announced that it was his pleasing duty to inform all present that the Government of India had decided to hand over the Government of his State to His Highness Raja Chura Chand Singh, who would be assisted by a *durbar* consisting of six Manipuri gentlemen and a member of the Indian Civil Service. The latter would act as Vice-President of the Council, and Mr. W. A. Cosgrave had been appointed to the post. The Political Agent explained that the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam would come to Manipur in the winter and formally instal the Raja, but that the Government of India, not wishing unnecessarily to delay in fulfilling its promise to restore the State to the care of its own Chief as soon as his education should be completed, directed that from that date, which is the most auspicious one in the Hindu calendar, the Raja and his *durbar* should assume charge. The Political Agent, while not wishing to dwell on the said circumstances which led to the Manipur State coming under the charge of Government in 1891 clearly warned all present that the Government of India, having placed His Highness Raja Chura Chand Singh on the *gadi*, had declared its intention to support him with all its powers, and to suppress summarily all attempts to displace him. In handing over the State to the Raja, the Political Agent, assured him that he could always count on his (the Agent's) assistance, and trusted that Providence would grant the Raja wisdom so to rule that all the good, the poor, and the weak might love him, and only the wicked tremble before him.

His Highness, in reply, expressed his gratitude to the Government of India for restoring the State to his charge, and to the Political Agent and his predecessors for the interest they had taken in the State and the improvements which had been effected during the time they had control, especially in public works and education. His Highness then spoke to his people assuring them of his intention to rule solely for the benefit of the State.

At the close of his speech all the officers of the garrison and other Europeans present cordially shook hands with the young Raja, and wished him success. His Highness has just completed two years with the Imperial Cadet Corps, where he was very popular.

The *mela* lasts five days and large and jovial crowds are assembled to see the articles exposed in the exhibition sheds and to witness the various national sports which take place every afternoon and night. The large nautch house is crowded with representatives of all grades of society. Though last year was a bad one and food is expensive the prospects now are extremely good and everything points to the first year of the Raja's independent rule being a happy one.

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SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, at Byculla, up to noon on the 5th June 1907, for the SUPPLY of STORES, during the current year ending the 31st March, 1908. No Tender will be received without a Deposit of Rs. 100.

Form of Tender and Schedule of Quantities can be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned, free, of cost, during office hours.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Hon. Secretary.

BYCULLA, BOMBAY, 20TH MAY, 1907.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1907.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BARODA.

MR. R. C. DUTT's business-like report on the administration of Baroda in the year 1905-6 has just made its appearance. The Revenue Minister shows that famine relief works, opened during the previous year in the different districts, were continued only in the Amreli district during the year under report, as the scanty rainfall and bad harvests of that district made such works necessary. Large advances made to cultivators in both the years and large remissions and suspensions of the revenue demand, enabled them to help themselves to a greater extent ; and the relief operations of the two years have not cost the State more than seven lakhs of rupees. These operations have been completely successful. There was no increase in the death-rate and no loss of life from famine, during the two years. A reform in the levy of Income Tax has been carried into effect from the commencement of the current year, the minimum of taxable incomes being raised from three hundred to five hundred rupees a year. The minimum has since been raised to Rs. 750, beginning with the current year. As Mr. Dutt observes, these two orders will be a great relief to large classes of people with limited incomes varying from thirty to sixty rupees a month. The rate of assessment in Baroda is shown to be lower than in British India and does not exceed one and a half per cent.—or one pice in the rupee for any class of incomes,—and assessments are made by Government officers with the help of a Panchayet in the town or village concerned. Numerous reforms appear to have been effected in the administration within the year under report, but the Revenue Minister mentions as most important the experiment of free and compulsory education. The experiment had been tried in one taluka since 1893 and with such success that it is now to be extended over the entire State. The annual grant for the purpose is shown to have been increased to nearly five lakhs of rupees, the liability being divided between the Education Department, which looks after towns and large villages, and the Local Boards which superintend the ordinary villages. The rule is that all boys between seven and twelve years of age and all girls between seven and ten years shall attend school under penalties for non-attendance, and receive education up to the third standard. For this purpose there is now a list of fourteen hundred schools in the State and something like a further six hundred shortly to be established.

The Village Boards are to be strengthened. Petty disputes, both civil and criminal, will be settled by them, and it is hoped that Village Communities in Baroda will, before long, occupy much the same position as they held for centuries in the ancient polity of India. In the larger centres, a new Municipal Act has come into force, giving them the power to elect representatives and to manage their own concerns. As a consequence, marked progress in the sanitation of the towns is reported. Mr. Dutt further reports the virtual completion of the reform in the system of Customs Duties. The subject, he says, was beset with difficulties, as two of the districts, Baroda and Kadi, are compact areas with fairly continuous frontiers, while the other two, Naosari and Amreli, are scattered areas, interlaced with British territory and the territory of other States. The principle which has been adopted, therefore, is that in the first-named two districts, frontier duties are collected and no octroi duties are levied in towns ; and that in the last-named two districts, octroi duties are levied in large towns and no duties are collected on the frontiers. The city of Baroda is an exception to the first rule, and the sea-side talukas of Kodinar and Okha are an exception to the second rule. The recorded results of the Tariff Reforms are (1) a double system of taxation has been generally avoided and (2) a large number of articles have been exempted altogether, duties being now levied only on a few important articles. These liberal measures, we have Mr. Dutt's authority for saying, have stimulated commercial activity and have resulted in a substantial increase of revenue, instead of bringing in a loss to the State. The Revenue Minister concludes his review of the report by recording that a body of laws has now been framed for the State, after the labour of years, and a separation has been effected between the judicial and executive duties. A marked advance in industries has also been made within recent years, although Baroda is still somewhat backward as compared with the great industrial towns of Western India. The mileage of State Railways now open to traffic in the State is 250, and extensions measuring forty miles are now under construction. The total capital spent on railways amounts to 85 lakhs ; and the net profit in 1905 was over seven per cent. Irrigation works have been no less successful than the railways ; but active measures are now being taken to complete those works, which have been commenced, and to make them useful to the cultivators and profitable to the State.

Baroda, it may be mentioned, has an area of 8,099 square miles and a population of over nineteen and a half millions. Baroda, the most thickly populated district has a density of over 340 to the square mile, whilst Amreli, the most thinly populated, has scarcely 140. Over three-fourths of the entire population, *viz.*, 15,46,922 are Hindus ; the Musalmans numbering only 1,65,014. Parsis are counted at 8,409 and Christians at 7,691. Baroda has a standing army whose nominal strength is 5,084 and actual 4,510. The cost of its maintenance was over ten lakhs of rupees last year. The average annual cost per effective man in the Artillery was Rs. 289, in the Cavalry Rs. 416 ; in the Infantry Rs. 136 and in the band Rs. 230 ; or, taking the whole force together, the average cost was about Rs. 22 per man per month. In addition, there are 3,806 irregular troops which cost almost six lakhs of rupees. An expenditure of over four lakhs on account of the annual Contingent Commutation money, paid to the British Government, is also debited to the Military Department. Then there are 4,833 policemen and warders, 2,848 of them being engaged in the prevention and detection of crime. Altogether, military and police, the number seems enormous for the maintenance of order. Of course a proportion of the military forces are utilised for guards-of-honour and escort duty ; but it would appear possible to decrease the number very extensively or to employ them more profitably than is at present the case. However, we must take them as we find them and congratulate the State on the degree of efficiency which has been attained. On the whole the administration of Baroda leaves very little to be desired in the way of improvement which has not already been recognised and aimed at by the Gaekwar and the State officials.

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VOCALISM AND MARRIAGE. Is it the "artistic temperament," or the roving life, or the acquired longing for change and variety, that causes the marriages of nearly all our great lady vocalists to go awry ? The latest instance is that of Madame Emma Eames, who, after sixteen years of wedded life—in a purely legal sense, that is—has ceased to be the spouse of Mr. Julian Story, the painter, but will doubtless be heard of again ere long in the "domestic occurrences" columns. Madame Eames has some interest for us Easterns, for she first saw the light at Shanghai forty years ago. Madame Eames got her divorce in America, probably not only because it was easy, but because she is by birth an American citizen. A few months after Emma Eames was born Adelina Patti ventured on her first matrimonial speculation,—and it proved a bad one. Patti married a marquis, but soon tired of him ; and having kept her thousands of male admirers at a respectful distance for eighteen years, she married Signor Nicolini, with whom she lived in great happiness until his death. When next she wedded, Patti went north, and married a bold young baron of Scandinavia, took Craig-y-nos Castle at Ystradgynlais in South Wales, and has lived happily ever afterwards. Madame Albani seems to have found marriage not a failure, probably because she married "in the profession ;" as did Madame Clara Butt. Madame Albani's husband, Mr. Gye, is the son of the famous *impressario* who gave her her first engagement in England. In days of yore a great friendship existed between Albani and Jennie Lind, the Swedish nightingale, who had also found wedded happiness by marrying "in the profession." Madame Nordica seems to have met with domestic felicity after her varied experiences with Mr. Gower. But the great ladies of the "classic" stage would appear to fare better in the matter of husbands than the vocal queens of musical comedy and the *variétés*. For many years the domestic vicissitudes of Miss Marie Tempest, Miss Cissie Loftus, Miss Ada Reeve, Miss Isabel Jay, Miss Vesta Victoria, Miss Harriet Vernon, Miss Geraldinge Ulmar, Miss Lottie Collins, Lady Mansell, Miss Florence St. John, Miss May Yohe and Miss Edna May, have afforded endless gossip to their multitudes of known and unknown admirers. The latter lady by the way is about to venture upon her second experience of wedded bliss, this time with a Jewish gentleman of much wealth, and we hope more than the usual powers of endurance and long suffering of his race. The beautiful Belle of New York finally took leave of her footlight friends the other night, when she was bewitchingly tearful and tender, and we can only wish her a pleasanter time than she had as the spouse of the trick cyclist who first called her "wife."

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SIR BENJAMIN BAKER. BY the death of Sir Benjamin Baker, the second of the two great engineers who were associated in the construction of that colossal work, the Forth Bridge, passes from view. Sir John Fowler, who received his baronetcy at the opening of the Bridge in 1890, has been dead some years, and his title is now borne by his grandson. Sir William Arrol, the contractor, is still very much alive, and has recently re-married. The Forth Bridge will always be regarded as one of the wonders of bridge-building. Sir Benjamin got the chance of his life when the Tay Bridge was blown into the River. A bridge of similar design had at that time been approved for erection over the Forth, but the disaster that had demonstrated the weakness of such structures made a change imperative, and it was to Mr. Baker that the railway directors turned for assistance. The Forth Bridge, which brought his knighthood, was the result, and it may be truly said that the world holds no greater triumph of engineering. It was in 1879 that the Tay Bridge fell, and thus caused the suspension bridge commenced at Queensferry in 1878 to be abandoned ; but in 1882 the work of spanning the river was again authorized by Parliament, and was undertaken at the same spot by the Forth Bridge Railway Company, formed by the Great Northern, North-Eastern, Midland, and North British Companies. The bridge, which was constructed of Siemens-Martin steel, was built on the cantilever system. There are three main piers, each having a height of about 360 feet above high water, the small island of Inchgarvie forming the foundation for the central one. The clear distance between the piers is 1,710 feet, and a headway at high water of 150 feet for a distance of 500 feet is given at the central portion of each span. The short arms of the cantilevers on the northern and southern shores are 680 feet long, and beyond this the bridge is continued on each side of the river by means of a viaduct. The work, including the approach railways, cost approximately £3,000,000. For many years Sir Benjamin had been consulting engineer to the world in general, and it was therefore only natural that when the huge irrigation works at Assouan and Assiout were projected Sir Benjamin should be called upon to undertake them. This he did, and everybody knows how successful his work in Egypt has been. Sir Benjamin had not reached the allotted span, and it is probable over-work has had something to do with his unexpected death.

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LAND REVENUE QUESTIONS IN THE PUNJAB. A REVIEW of the report on the Land Administration of the Punjab shows that there was an increase in three districts in coercive processes for collection of revenue, and it is noted that the fact that in Multan the uncertainty of the demand on account of fluctuating assessments should have led to the issue of a large number of warrants, appears to be a development of the question of fluctuating assessments, which deserves the Financial Commissioner's attention. There were only six cases of imprisonment for non-payment, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the extraordinary number of imprisonments reported from Gujranwala in last year's report did not actually occur and were merely the result of a clerical error. With reference to the increase in the number of suits for enhancement of rent that has appeared in the figures of the last two years, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that outside the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts the number of institutions has been practically unchanged. That they should have doubled in these two districts, which now account for two-thirds of the provincial total, may, His Honour is inclined to agree, partly be due to agricultural prosperity, but must also have its rise in local conditions. He agrees with the Financial Commissioner that the time has not yet come for considering the possible effects of the construction of the Lower Bari Doab on the tenant question in Montgomery. The cases which are mentioned by the Financial Commissioner as having occurred on the Chenab Colony, in which possession of portion of a grant of land has been decreed to a tenant by a civil court on a compromise, are, His Honour agrees, nothing but a method of alienating the grants in opposition to the terms on which they were given, and he trusts that the instructions now issued by the Chief Court that the Secretary of State should be made a party to such suits will have the effect of checking this practice.

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PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY. THE curious fluctuations in the epidemic of plague in Bombay City this year are equally apparent in the Presidency. In February there was comparatively little plague in Bombay. In March there was almost five times as much, and April showed a sudden drop. It was even more erratic in the Presidency, for while Bombay rose from 690 cases and 594 deaths to 2,773 cases and 2,414 deaths, sinking again to 2,220 cases and 1,963 deaths, in the larger area the increase was from 17,301 cases and 11,822 deaths to 25,899 cases and 17,834 deaths, while April saw a decrease to lower figures than those of February, namely, 15,011 cases and 11,012 deaths. The majority of places enjoyed a decrease last month. Bombay, as has been pointed out, fell considerably, though the Kaira District was most fortunate with a decrease of nearly four thousand cases and over two thousand deaths. Karachi, on the other hand, continues to show a steady increase, and Sholapur which was free in February is now infected. Poona is practically free, with only one case, but a serious epidemic has broken out in the Sukkur District. In both March and April there were three cases amongst Europeans in Bombay, one proving fatal in each month.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. *Caledonia*, with the outward mails of the 10th instant, left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9-30 a.m. on Friday next.

THE N. Y. K. steamer *Kagoshima Maru* left Moji for Shanghai on the 18th instant.

H. M. S. HIGHFLYER, Captain C. S. Hickley, R.N., sailed yeserday evening for Colombo.

THE Messageries Maritimes Cos. s. s. *Dumbea* left Aden for Bombay on Saturday at 12 noon, and is excepted to arrive in Bombay on Thursday, the 23rd, at 7 a.m.

THE Xth Chapter of our new Serial Story "Neither Store-house nor Barn," by Allen Raine, will be found on page 3 of to-day's issue.

DR. HAROLD MANN, scientific officer of the Indian Tea Association, is about to be appointed Principal of the Agricultural Institute, Poona.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th April 1907, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1906, of 157,164 mds. and Rs. 45,543 in the earnings.

CAPTAIN CLAUDE BAYFIELD STOKES, who has been appointed Military Attache at Teheran, belongs to the 3rd Skinner's Horse, and has just recently graduated at the Indian Staff College.

H. M. S. HYACINTH, under the Command of Captain A. W. Heneage., R.N., M.V.O., with Commodore Sir George Warrender, C.B., M.V.O., on board, proceeded to Colombo last evening.

A CURIOUS fact brought out by the latest agricultural report is that Bundelkhand has done better than any other tract in the provinces, the districts that return the poorest estimates all round being Benares, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti and Azamgarh. Labour is said to be in strong demand, and the condition of the people is described as satisfactory apart, of course, from the ravages of plague.

In a resolution just issued on the annual report of the Land Alienation Act, Sir Denzil Ibbetson remarks that he notes with interest indications in Ferozepore of the diversion of capital from money-lending to commerce. In spite of famine there is said to have been no contraction of credit sufficient "unduly to embarrass" the cultivator, though there has been, it is admitted, an increase in the amount advanced by Government. There have been increases in the areas sold and mortgaged, but "agricultural tribes have both bought more land than they have sold and have gained by redemption more than they have mortgaged."

THE *Madras Mail* says :—The death at Bangkok of Mr. R. G. Macfarlane, Manager in Siam of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Ltd., we now learn, was due to hydrophobia. On the 1st September, 1904, the deceased was bitten on the hand by a young pet dog which had just returned after having strayed away. The dog did not seem to be well, showing some froth on the lips, and the bite caused Mr. Macfarlane some anxiety. Eventually, the animal was destroyed, but its carcase was not subjected to any expert examination. Next day Mr. Macfarlane went to Saigon to undergo a month's treatment at the Pasteur Institute. Nothing more was thought of the matter until the 23rd April, when Mr. Macfarlane complained of a sensation of shivering, accompanied by a temperature of 101, and he sent for medical aid. He had also some difficulty in swallowing. It was soon discovered that he was suffering from hydrophobia, and he died shortly afterwards.

THE water supply of Boyle, county Roscommon, is reported by the medical officer of health to be polluted. The pipes from the reservoir have been choked by dead frogs, the bodies of which were discovered and extracted a few days ago, when some repairs were being effected. It is stated that the frogs must have been there for a long time, as when the caretaker took over the charge some months ago, he closed all the entrances to the pipes. The townsfolk are now refusing to take the water, and are carting in their supplies from other sources some miles away.

WHITSUNTIDE.

LAST Sunday was what is commonly called Whitsunday, with which commenced Whitsun week, and the season is also called Whitsuntide. The Christian Church holds its great festival of Pentecost during this week, commemorative of the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles as they were all assembled together in one place. It is, indeed, a great event that is commemorated during Whitsun week, as Christianity first began its progress among the nations of the world on that day in Pentecost, when the Apostles got the miraculous gift of tongues—when the Holy Ghost, the third person of the Trinity, descended upon them in the form of cloven tongues of fire—and were thereafter enabled to preach to the various nations in their own languages. The scene is graphically described in a few verses in the Acts of the Apostles: "When the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one accord in one place, and suddenly there came a sound from heaven as of a rushing mighty wind, and it filled all the house where they were sitting, and there appeared unto them cloven tongues like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them, and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with their tongues as the Spirit gave them utterance. And there were dwelling at Jerusalem Jews, devout men, out of every nation under heaven. Now when this was noised abroad, the multitude came together, and were confounded because that every man heard them speak in his own language. And they were all amazed and marvelled, saying one to another; Behold, are not all these which speak, Galileans? And how hear we every man in our tongue, wherein we were born? They were all amazed, and were in doubt, saying one to another: What meaneth this?" It meant that the new religion had that day entered upon its miraculous career among the nations of the world, going forth from Jerusalem and its narrow-minded exclusive people to the three continents and conquering them in the fullness of time. The three thousand souls that the author of the Acts says were baptised on that day in Pentecost as the immediate result of the miracle of the gift of tongues, were but an earnest of the mighty results to be soon achieved amongst the gentiles, literally 'the nations,' by means of this gift.

The day on which this gift was given to the Apostles was the day of the old Hebrew festival of Pentecost or harvest feast, which the Jews celebrated on their return home after gathering the harvest in the field. It was called Pentecost because it occurred on the fiftieth day after the feast of the Passover, *pentecostes* being the Greek word for 'the fiftieth.' The old Hebrew festival of the Passover became the Christian Easter; hence this feast of Pentecost or Whitsun occurs fifty days after Easter. As Easter is a moveable festival, so of course is also Whitsun, which must come exactly fifty days after it. This year Easter fell on March 31, hence Whitsunday fell on May 19. Next year it will come very late, on June 7, as April 19 is Easter-day. Last year also it came pretty late, on June 3, as Easter was on April 15. In 1905 we had the latest possible Whitsunday, on June 11, as Easter fell on April 23, the latest date. In 1913 we shall have the earliest Easter, on March 23, and consequently the earliest Whitsunday, on May 11. Christ ascended to heaven forty days after his crucifixion, that is after Easter; hence Ascension day comes ten days before Whitsunday. This year it fell on the ninth of this month. As to the origin of the name Whitsun, there is much doubt and obscurity. The commonly accepted derivation is from 'white' and 'Sunday,' in supposed allusion to the white garments of the Neophytes, as Whitsuntide was one of the ten chief seasons for baptism in early days. It has the high authority of Professor Skeat on its side, who shows that 'white' comes from the Saxon 'hwita' and means white; and he refers to the white robes of the newly baptized people on this festival. But one objection to this derivation is that the first Sunday after Easter known as Low Sunday is called in Latin White Sunday and 'Dominica in Albis.' Some derive 'whit' in this word from 'wit', wisdom, and refer it to the outpouring of wisdom upon the Apostles on this day. Others derive 'whit' from the French *huit*, eight, because there are eight Sundays between Easter and Pentecost; but this seems fanciful. As Dr. Blunt says, the name is not Whitsunday but Whitsun Day as Easter is Easter Day, and the week is Whitsun week not Whit week. In Yorkshire, and doubtless also in other parts of England, the feast is commonly called Whissun Day, the accent being strongly thrown on the first syllable, and the two days following, Whissun Monday and Whissun Tuesday. The name is thus derived, as Dr. Neale shows, directly from Pentecost, passing by various corruptions, 'Pengsten', and 'Whingsten,' into the German 'Pfingsten' and the English 'Whitsun.' The Germans have also their 'Pfingsten-Woche' in exact correspondence to our "Whitsun Week." Of all these derivations the last, that of Dr. Neale, seems most likely, though that from 'wit,' wisdom, has also much to recommend it as Dr. French says. At all events the 'wit' derivation is very ancient, for we find an early English poet giving it quaintly thus: "This day Witsonday is cald, For wisdom and *wit* seven-fold was given to the Apostles on this day; For wise in alle thinges wer they; To speke withouten mannes lore maner language everi wher."

In former times when people had greater leisure and did not live at such high pressure as now, the whole fifty days from Easter to Whitsun were observed as a festival of great joy. During this festive season there was no fasting, and prayers were said standing, not kneeling, as the latter posture was not in accordance with the joyous spirit of this season which commemorated the resurrection and ascension of Christ as well as the gift of tongues to His Apostles. The Acts of the Apostles were read during the services, as that book of the New Testament contain the appropriate account of the events commemorated. It was also the season when baptisms were solemnised. In early days the persons were baptised at any time as opportunity offered itself. But when discipline became settled in the Church, baptism was confined, except in urgent cases, to Easter and Whitsuntide including the fifty days' interval between them. When Roman Catholicism prevailed in England in former times some strange practices were current during Whitsuntide. Fire was thrown down from towers and other elevated places to represent the eleven tongues of fire, flowers of various hues were scattered abroad in token of the various tongues and gifts of the Spirit, and doves were let loose to flutter about the churches as an emblem of the presence of the Holy Ghost. Indeed Whitsuntide is the special festival of the Holy Ghost, the third person of the Trinity, just as Easter is specially dedicated to the second person. We have a curious relic connected with this festive season in English literature in the famous Whitsun plays of Chester, which were acted from the fourteenth till the end of the sixteenth centuries, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in Whitsun Week. Those plays were the old "mysteries," in which Biblical subjects were dramatised. These Whitsun play have been lately collected and pub of Chester Early English Text Society, and lished by the teresting as throwing light or re extremely in- customs of our early a the manners and Friday and Saturday of cestors. Wednesday, the second series of is week of Whitsun are Days which are set apart for consecrating to God the four seasons of the year. Ember days are days of fastin, and recur four times in the year, and are so called from a Saxon word meaning circuit or course, as these fasts being not occasional but returning every year in certain courses may properly be said to be 'ember' days, because they are fasts 'in course.'

THE INDIAN PRESS.

Sir W. O. Clark, Chief Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, in the course of his judgment in the *Punjabee* case states that "a sense of responsibility, essential in the conduct of a paper, is not yet generally felt by the Indian Press as it is by the English Press," but in making this sweeping remark the Chief Judge has, we think, been somewhat severe upon the Indian Press. It cannot but be admitted that there do exist papers that are wanting in the sense of responsibility alluded to, but it should be added that though such papers may be numerically strong they belong to only one section of the Indian Press. The papers belonging to other important sections of the Indian Press are conducted with as much sense of responsibility as would do credit to the best conducted papers in any other civilised part of the world. While on the other hand there are Anglo-Indian papers—at least a few of them if not all—that are not entirely free from failings more especially from the reproach of attempting to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes. The attitude which these papers adopted in dealing with the much misunderstood Pan-Islamism or with the "near eastern question" is a sufficient justification of the reproach. It is therefore not doing proper justice to the Press to compare the whole of the Indian Press wih the whole of the English Press in the way in which Sir W. O. Clark has done.—*The Alhaq.*

SOMNOLENT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 20.

MOST of you, I expect, have read stories by Ernest Thompson Seton, the Naturalist to the Government of Manitoba, in which he describes how the Canadian "grizzlies," with whose life history he is so well acquainted, hibernate for some months of the year, and "lie low" for a time, the better to enjoy themselves later on. Now, we in Poona, are just hibernating at present like those bears,—Irish, though it may sound to talk of "hibernating" in the dog-days! Where in the world do Poona residents betake themselves to, these afternoons? One can understand seeing no one in the mornings, as it is too hot to ride or walk or shop, but what do people do with themselves when the heat of the day is over? The Gymkhana is deserted most evenings; a mere dozen or so of melancholy syces are to be seen keeping watch and ward over a few horses and gharries in the compound; a few listless players knock the balls about on the tennis courts; not even the most ardent "Bridge-ite" can gather up a four ; Rosherville is a bowling wilderness, and the only place where a few social people seem, to foregather is on the Links. Yet there are plenty of people in Poona, and the only explanation of their non-appearance, which I can think of, is the above.

To speak truth, I see no reason why anyone should run away from Poona in May, to escape the heat. We have really had no heat! When I think of a hot weather in Jacobabad and then think of our paltry 104° in Poona, (which can be reduced to 80°, if the house is kept carefully shut up all day) I feel ashamed of the grumblers and "grousers," who run off to Mahableshwar or other hill-stations, because "Poona is unbearable in May, don't you know!" Certainly the wind and sun are hot in the middle of the day, but the nights are quite cool and fresh, and if one sleeps in one's verandah or out of doors, one awakes brisk and active and alert, to the accompaniment of the joyous twitterings of the birds, at the first slanting beams of the rising sun. Flowers are rather scarce, just now, and hard to get, but our lawns are still verdant with a thin beard of green, the legacy of our April showers. Our compounds, too, are literally aflame with the blazing glory of the blossoms of the gold mohr tree. What a vivid, glowing dash of colour it makes on the landscape! There is a magnificent specimen at Rosherville, just now in fullest splendour of orange against a dark background of green, and its artistic effect would be unsurpassed, were it not that the "malees," with their delight in crude colourings, have trained a magenta bouganvillea over the nearest tree!

There is always a very strong wind blowing down the river, these afternoons, making rowing up-stream from the Bund landing-stage, a difficulty. It is a little bit dangerous, too, for boats that are carelessly or ignorantly sailed. One of the Canadian canoes, on which a sail can be hoisted, tipped over the other day, not far from the Bund, and ten days ago one of the larger boats, containing a lady and gentleman, being caught by a gust of wind from the Creek, heeled right over, and what might have proved a serious accident was only averted by its proximity to the shore.

The Gymkhana Committee do their best to enliven us by proposing dances, concerts, tennis tournaments, etc. The American handicap tennis tournament, which was concluded with great expedition, was won by Captain and Mrs. McPherson. The 'Calico' Cinderella was rather a failure as a Fancy Dress Dance, inasmuch as only four or five people appeared in fancy costume; nevertheless it was voted on all sides the jolliest little hop we have had this hot weather. Last Monday a very enjoyable open-air concert was held in the Gymkhana Gardens. A band of mandolines, banjoes and banjorines gave several spirited selections, and our local amateur vocalists received a hearty reception. What a pity, however, that so many of our talented musicians should be so shy about delighting us with their art. Surely it should not be difficult in a big place like this to get up concerted music, either vocal or instrumental and easier still to find amateurs ready and sing a song or fiddle a tune and yet how often does a worried hostess, seeking to entertain her guests with a little music after dinner, get the response "oh, I'm quite out of practice," or "I never sing except in Church," or, "I've never touched a piano since I've been married!" We are all delighted to have the opportunity of hearing so often the fine band of the Connaught Rangers, a band, now, I suppose, second to none in India. The improvement achieved under the baton of the present Bandmaster, is exceedingly noticeable to any who may have heard the band a few years ago.

On Saturday in Bud var Peth, before a large representative and most attentive audience, chiefly of Natives, Colonel Bannerman, I. M. S., of Parel Laboratory, gave a most interesting resume of the progress of Plague during the last ten years, and the various means that have been devised to combat it. I hear that a visible shiver of dread passed through the crowded hall, when the lecturer announced authoritatively the baleful prophecy that Plague would surely visit Poona this season. How was the force of the epidemic to be lightened? The Lecturer recommended the teaching of elementary hygiene in Primary and Secondary schools, and the hearty endeavours of the people themselves to exterminate rats, but as these were measures likely to be beneficial in the future rather than in the present, he stated that only two remedies would avert a threatening visitation—evacuation of houses, and inoculation.

PEREGRINA.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

INDIAN ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Transfers and Appointments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

On the abolition of the Commands on the 1st of June next the following changes are ordered :

General Sir Alfred Gaselee to command the Northern Army and General Sir Archibald Hunter to command the Southern Army.

Brigadier-General Anderson is transferred from the Ferozepore to the Peshawar Brigade.

Colonel Ramsay, Deputy Adjutant-General, Northern Command, is appointed to the Rawalpindi Brigade.

Brigadier-General Macdonald from the Presidency to the Lucknow Brigade.

Brigadier-General Barker, Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, to the Presidency Brigade.

Brigadier-General Aylmer from the Bannu to Quetta Brigade.

Colonel Fasken from the Southern to the Bannu Brigade.

Colonel Powell, of the 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkhas to be Colonel on the Staff Ferozepore Brigade.

Colonel Grover, Mardan Brigade, to command the Nowshera Cavalry Brigade with the rank of Brigadier-General.

Colonel Phayre to command the Meerut Brigade with the rank of Brigadier-General

Colonel Manfold of the Royal Field Artillery is permitted to retire with effect from 18th of May, 1907.

IT appears to be quite probable, writes the *Pioneer*, that the Secretary of State, who has given notices to purchase both the Southern Mahratta and the Madras Railways, will prefer to deal with both operations together, so as to have a better opportunity of carrying out a complete reconstitution of the railway systems in Southern India. In that case the existing contract with the Southern Mahratta Company, which expires this summer, may be prolonged so as to terminate next year along with the Madras Railway Company's agreement. It is difficult to see how any railway authority can avoid wishing for the opportunity for a thorough-going recasting of these lines, for a glance at the railway map will show that the present arrangement involves an overlapping, interlacing and intrusion of lines and branches which cannot but materially and detrimentally affect the prosperity of the three systems concerned. One of the first things anyone with a free hand would want to do—at least it seems to us an obvious reform—would certainly be to substitute two railways with reconstituted and consolidated areas for the present territorial chaos and formless jumble of three companies' systems.

THE RAND STRIKE.

GENERAL STRIKE OF WHITE LABOURERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 20.

Telegrams from Johannesburg state that a meeting of delegates from twenty-seven mines decided to call for a general strike of white labourers on all producing mines except those of the Robinson Group which have complied with the demands.

ANGLO-FRENCH AMENITIES.

Consolidation of Reciprocal Confidence.

LONDON, MAY 19.

President Fallieres and the French Ministers have arrived at Lyons, on the occasion of the visit of the Members of the English and Scottish Municipalities.

Speaking at a banquet, at which six hundred were present, President Fallieres said that such visits consolidated reciprocal confidence and strengthened the *ententes cordiales*, which were guarantees of the World's peace.

BUILDING TRADE DISPUTE IN BERLIN.

50,000 Men Out.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The demand for an eight hours' day has culminated in the lock-out of fifty thousand men of the building trade in Berlin, beginning to-day.

Fifty thousand more will probably be thrown out of work.

LADY MINTO'S RETURN.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Lady Minto will return to India early in July.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Queen Alexandra, while returning from Corfu, took refuge at Messina owing to the stormy weather.

WINE INDUSTRY IN FRANCE.

A Great Demonstration.

LONDON, MAY 20.

An enormous demonstration has taken place at Perpignon owing to the stagnation in the wine trade which is attributed to foreign adulteration. Sixty thousand people have arrived from the surrounding districts. The demonstration passed quietly.

ANTI-OPIUM MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

Hopeful Development.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The *Times'* Peking correspondent telegraphs that the development of the Anti-opium movement is encouraging as the use of opium is becoming unfashionable. The last opium den in Peking was closed on Friday. The results of the movement in Chihli are wholly satisfactory. Canton and Kwangsi are also satisfactory and in a less degree the results in Szechuan, Chekiang, Nganwhei and Shansi are satisfactory. The results in Shantung and Shanghai are unsatisfactory, but effective measures are being taken. Nanking is especially unsatisfactory as are also the Yangtsze provinces. Morphia will be a formidable difficulty. All the manufacturing Powers except Japan and Germany have assented to the prohibition of the importation of morphia except for medical purposes. Viewed impartially the development of the Anti-opium movement is encouraging.

JAPAN AND MANCHURIA.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Japan has placed orders in America to the extent of 12,000,000, dollars for the equipment of the South Manchurian Railway. High prices have been paid in order to ensure rapid delivery.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The death is announced of Sir Benjamin Baker.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. *Caledonia*, with the English Mails of the 10th instant, left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day.

MADRAS REVENUE RETURNS FOR APRIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 20.

The Madras revenue returns for April show 116 lakhs, compared with 130 lakhs last year. The chief deficiencies were in Land Revenue, Excise and Customs returns.

CHARITABLE DONATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

Babu Radha Charan Pal, son of the late Kristodas Pal, has distributed a sum of Rs. 1,000, among several Calcutta Christian and Native Charitable Institutions, and gives another Rs. 1,000 to form the nucleus of a fund to determine any question involving injustice and hardship to the Calcutta rate-payers.

Babu Pal earned this Rs. 2,000 in the way of fees as Member of the General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation.

MR. PORHAM YOUNG is now mentioned as likely to act for Mr. Docie when the latter officiates as Financial Commissioner, Punjab, in place of Mr. Gordon Walker who carries on the duties of Lieutenant-Governor during the absence of Sir Denzil Ibbetson, on sick leave.

INDIAN UNREST.

Barisal Notified a "Proclaimed Area."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

Affairs seem very unsettled in Barisal. According to the *Englishman's* special correspondent, the National Volunteers, have, it is said, determined on closing the market place in Jellakati, one of the largest in the district. They send out pickets to examine all goods and packages to prevent any British or Foreign goods being taken, and leer at Europeans impudently. Ladies dare not venture out without an escort. It is not surprising, therefore, to hear that on Saturday evening Barisal was notified as a proclaimed area under the new Ordinance and that public meetings cannot be held without official permission. The Volunteers have, therefore, decided to meet in a private house by invitation of its occupant.

SUPPRESSION OF SEDITION.

All-India National Conference.

PROTEST MEETING IN BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

It is understood, says the *Indian Daily News*, that proposals are on foot for holding an All-India Conference (an extraordinary session of the Indian National Conference so to speak) to protest against the recent measures of Government for the suppression of sedition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale is actively interesting himself in the movement and should the proposal be agreed to—as indeed it is probable—the meeting will be held in Bombay towards the middle of next month.

MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR'S NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 20.

The Maharaja of Kashmir has issued the following Supplementary Order with reference to his Anti-Sedition Proclamation lately published. This Notification should His Highness desires be circulated through the Commander-in-Chief in the State Army and through the Lieutenant-Governors of the two Provinces who should use the agency of the Revenue and Police Departments to see that the same is published by proclamation everywhere throughout the provinces under their control. His Highness also solicits the Notification should also be circulated to the Principals of Colleges and Headmasters of Schools in the State for circulation among the students of the various institutions and that the Notification be published in (1) Urdu, (2) Dogra, (3) Nagur and (4) Sharda characters and circulated for the information of the masses.

PREVENTION OF STUDENTS' RIOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 20.

In the the Lahore Town Hall a meeting was to have been held to give the Principals and Headmasters of Colleges and Schools in Lahore an opportunity of discussing the means to prevent student riots. Only the Indian Municipal Commissioners the original conveners of the Meeting put in an appearance. In these circumstances it was unanimously decided to adjourn *sine die*, satisfaction being expressed that the object for which the meeting had originally been called was no longer existent.

LAHORE, MAY 20.

Wednesday the 22nd instant has been fixed, but Thursday is the more probable date for the opening of the trial of the persons arrested in connection with the rioting at Rawalpindi.

SIKH LOYALTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 20.

A Correspondent signing himself "Khalsa" writes as follows in the "Civil and Military Gazette":—

Now that a section of the Hindu community has by its foolish acts alienated the sympathies of all right-minded men, especially the Ruling Race, the other seizes this supreme political physiological moment and in order to gain by a sharp and striking contrast comes out with loud professions of loyalty and devotion to the Crown. If from this active political scramble one turns his eyes towards the Sikhs, what does he find them to be? Let the British Officer kindly watch and study the pose and attitude of these three Indian communities here. There you find a number of Sikhs setting round their Granth listening to their heart's content the singing of Shabads and winding up the whole thing with Karah Parshad, that is almost all. Why do they not establish political memorials and awe inspiring deputations? Why do they not seize the opportunities like the present and come out with tinsel and cheap declarations of their stedfast devotedness to the Ruling Race. Do not they want rights and privileges? They have their claims? They have their strong grounds to support them. They can resort to political and diplomatic course of action if they liked. But they would not; they cannot; because of their national characteristics.

British Officer: What do you find the most striking and prominent trait of character of the Sikhs in your district or regiment or your educated subordinate or visitor? Is it not simplicity, straight forwardness and out-spokenness—sometimes broad and blunt perhaps? Do you not find them men of few words and of prompt action and chary of unblushing professions? Do they not strike as possessing a sincere and transparent heart, having as it were an unconscious, deep and innate constant communication with yours? Were there is a free and full interchange of their contents be is your loyal subject and subordinate and he believes that you know him as such. It never strikes him, therefore, to profess and proclaim his loyalty to you. Why? He thinks it is always yours. No suggestion of suspicion or doubt of this ever arises in his mind. He does not pester you with political representations, for his sincere heart and clear conscience make him believe that you yourself will give to him what is his due. He knows no difference between a profession and its translation into action. The image of both is almost simultaneous in his mind. His loyalty, he does not want to proclaim on the housetops, he proves and drives it home by his sword and not by the tongue and the pen. He hates insincere declarations, he hates hollow show. Let your call come to him and his sword is bright and buckled. Treat him well, be kind to him in word, point out and explain his mistakes and foibles, protect him from deception or misconception of your intentions and attitude towards him; pardon, his blunt outpouring to you when he feels aggrieved, pat him on the back and explain matters to him and he is always yours. Such as your Sikh subordinate and subject is it betoves you, yourself to keep him in mind and do what you can for his welfare and advancement and protect him in the keen struggle for existence among Indian communities.

At this moment when there is such an excitement and sensation, when the lawlessness of some rouses one's indignation and hatred against them, and in contrast to it approbations and admiration for those who make professions of loyalty, this attitude of the silent Sikhs is apt to be misjudged. Besides, there are many Indians, such as the now notorious Ajit Singh, who have Singh to their names but are not Sikhs. This Ajit Singh is a Hindu and belongs to the Arya Samaj, and there is many another such jackdaw in borrowed feathers whose name would indicate him to be a Sikh, but who in fact belongs to any of the protean Hindu sects.

THE STATE OF BARISAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

A gentleman engaged in business in Calcutta has just returned to the metropolis after a tour through Eastern Bengal in course of which he visited Jamalpur, Kushtea, Mymensingh, etc. He states that he was stoned by Hindoos at Jamalpur, Mymensingh and other places. Trouble is caused by the youthful students who roam the country in gangs and terrorise peaceably disposed. The Calcutta house which sent him has withdrawn him as the district was not considered safe.

LATHIES FORBIDDEN.

A Barisal telegram says that magistrate has had a notice issued under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, forbidding lathies more than three feet six inches in length and one inch in diameter being carried between sunset and sunrise on certain roads of town.

REPORT OF LOOTING.

A report reached Serajgunge on Saturday that Salgugat 14 miles distant, has been looted by Mahomedan rowdies, many shops including some belonging to Marwaris being completely pillaged. The Sub-Divisional Officer has proceeded to the place with some Gurkhas. On Sunday the Deputy Magistrate of Serajgunge proceeded to Nadka with twelve Gurkhas, and a police officer with some constables went to Dhukaria and fourteen more Gurkhas arrived at Sirajgung The Divisional Commissioner is still there.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY IN CALCUTTA.

The Captain's Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

A Court of Enquiry was held at the Port Office to-day with regard to the grounding of s.s. *Fortunatus* on April 6th, on an unchartered rock, while on a voyage from Melbourne to Calcutta *via* Singapore, Captain McDonald, the Master, stated that the boat left Brisbane on April 5. Later in the day he left the bridge in charge of the Second Officer with instructions to pass 3½ miles off Koroboaya Point. When he was called by the Officer he found the vessel had set in considerably. The Point was right ahead, and shore about 2½ miles distant, and shortly after, the vessel grounded. He had to jettison 1,250 tons of cargo. The vessel was towed off by the steamer *Tantalius* on the 17th.

The enquiry then closed.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

The case of the Calcutta policemen against the *Indian Daily News*, for libel in connection with the Sobha Bazar murder case, will be taken up on the 3rd proximo.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE TO GAZETTED OFFICERS.

DEPARTMENTAL HEADS EMPOWERED TO GRANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 20.

With reference to the provisions in article 84 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, the Inspector General of Police, the Director of Public Instruction and the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, have been empowered to grant privilege leave for periods not exceeding one month to all subordinate gazetted officers of the Provincial Educational Service and the Additional Port Officers respectively, provided that the grant of such leave does not involve the appointment of a substitute or additional expense and that the grant is reported immediately to Government in the administrative department concerned.

IMMIGRATION AGENT FOR THE STRAITS.

ARRIVAL IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 20.

Mr. E. W. F. Gilman, a member of the Straits Settlements Civil Service, has been deputed by the Government to be stationed in this Presidency as Immigration Agent for Tamil labour, and has arrived. The Government of Madras has directed Collectors and District Officers to render him all assistance.

THE AUNDH COMMISSION.

Report Submitted to Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 20.

The Commissioners appointed to try the Chief of Aundh have submitted their report to Government whose decision is expected shortly.

CARTMEN'S STRIKE IN KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 20.

To-morrow Cart licenses expire and all cart owners are warning their clients that the licenses will not be renewed nor the carts ply again till their grievances have been redressed. Unless the authorities take steps at once to arrange matters this means that no street transport will be available except for the few firms that have their own carts and the derangement of business and inconvenience will be considerable.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHIC TRAFFIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

Wireless Telegraphic Traffic disposed of on the Andamans Circuit during the month of April included over a thousand messages with a total of thirty-three thousand words.

Severe atmospheric disturbances were experienced throughout the period, but there was no interruption.

R. I. M. S. NORTHBROOKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

The following is the programme of the outward voyage of R. I. M. S. "Northbrooke" which took home the last party of time-expired and other trooping details this season. Southapton departure 25th May, Port Said 6th June, Suez 7th, Aden 12th, with Bombay arrival 17th.

MADRAS GYMKHANA RACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 20.

A successful Gymkhana Race Meeting was held here on the Island on Saturday evening.

Major J. A. Holson, of the Royal Field Artillery, won the Polo Pony Scurry with Mascotte and the Gymkhana Stakes with Lomond, riding both winners himself.

Mr. S. E. Wilmot's Mount Macedon, Alford up, won the Cooum Plate.

Mr. A. Y. Yorke won the Novices' Plate with Ninepins, owner up.

Mr. C. G. Todhunter won the All Ponies Plate with Gority, Stephens up.

Lady King distributed the prizes.

AN epidemic of cholera is causing a scare in Srinagar. People are moving their house-boats and camps away from less sanitary spots. Providentially the City and Cantonments having up to present been wonderfully free from attack.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, MAY 18.

THE NIZAM.

During the past week, His Highness has been out motor-driving every evening. He usually leaves the Purana Haveli Palace at about 6 o'clock and returns about 8, the direction chosen up to now having been Belarum.

THE NIZAM'S BIRTHDAY.

The 41st anniversary of His Highness' birth falls to-morrow, Sunday, the 6th Rabi-ul-awal, 1325 H. Excepting the parade of the Troops and the dispensing of charity in various places, the State functions this year in connection with this auspicious event will be very few.

THE SECUNDERABAD CANTONMENT.

The Criminal and Police jurisdiction in respect of thirteen villages lying on the outskirts of the Cantonment of Secunderabad has been transferred to the Government of India by His Highness the Nizam, by a Resolution of His Highness' [illegible] in the Judicial, Police and General [illegible], dated the 8th October, 1904, and 14th September, 1905, respectively. Corresponding Notifications have not, however, been published in the Residency Orders, without which the Hon'ble the Resident apprehends that the legality of the jurisdiction may at any time be questioned, especially as Sir Trevor Plowden had disclaimed jurisdiction over these villages in 1896. After some correspondence between the Government of India and His Highness' Government, the omission is to be rectified. The names of the villages in question are Pedda Tokatta, Chinna Tokatta, Sitarampur, Kakaguda, Maredpalli, Chakliguda, Tawaipur, Sikh village, Balamrai, Rasulpur, Trimulgherry village, Basareddiguda, and Lalapett. The limits of these villages shall be as fixed by the Revenue Department of His Highness' Government. It is also expressly provided that in these villages His Highness' Government shall continue, to exercise all Civil (Judicial), Ecclesiastical, and Revenue jurisdiction, and that their inclusion within the Cantonment limits would make no difference in their position; for in them, as in the rest of the Cantonment, His Highness' Sovereignty would remain intact.

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

It is rumoured that the Director of Public Instruction, Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, has again applied to be allowed to retire from the service, and that the papers are before His Highness. It is also said that His Highness is not disposed to lose the Navab's services at present. Meantime, the Nawab is anxious to do some more substantial work and effect some improvements in the Department before he retires, and with this object in view has called for the opinions of the different Inspectors of Schools regarding the reforms that he has in contemplation. Various schemes have been proposed, amongst which the most important are the raising of the standard and status of the village schools and the improvement of the school buildings. The Middle School at Nizamabad is also expected to be raised to a High School. It is a rising town with a population of about 15,000, of whom 2,000 are children of school-going age, and it is almost the chief centre of a division. The village primary schools have been up to now limited to instruction in the vernaculars alone, and no material progress is expected to be achieved until English is also introduced. The schemes contemplated are in every way worthy of consideration, and both the Secretary and the Financial Minister would be only too anxious to fall in with the Director in all his views. It is even said that the Financial Minister has promised to sanction funds to the extent of two lakhs of rupees towards these improvements.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Kasim Ali, Public Works Secretary, is going out on leave for two months by the end of this week, and Mr. Masood Ali, Assistant Secretary, has been recommended to be in charge during the period. The scheme for the re-organisation of the executive staff of the General Branch, submitted by Mr. Fazil Muraj, Superintending Engineer, has been approved by the Secretary and the Finance Minister, and is before the Government for disposal. About thirty-five new hands will be entertained, if the scheme be sanctioned, in which case the working of the Department will be, it is said, on a line with that of British India.

PUBLIC ROADS.

By order of Government, the construction and maintenance of public roads at headquarters and districts have been, since the beginning of the current year, placed under the direct management of the Public Works Department, instead of being entrusted to contractors as has been the practice. The change has become perceptible, and under the direct supervision of Mr. Fazil Muraj we may fairly hope to have good roads, at least, in and about Hyderabad.

ASKAR JUNG'S ESTATE.

His Highness has been pleased to direct Inam investigation to take place regarding the succession to the estate of the late Nawab Askar Jung, who died a few months ago. This is the first order for such an investigation, as jaghirdars of the status of the late Nawab are exempted from the ordinary procedure of the courts, and are as such styled [illegible] (exempted) jaghirdars. A good deal of complication has very often arisen on account of such exceptions, and it is a common fact that many of our jaghirdars here hold lands without any title to the same, resulting in heavy losses to the Government on one side, and on the other to mukhberi (informer) corruption and a system of blackmailing on the part of these unprincipled busy bodies. His Highness' order is bound to strike at the root of all this, and it is hoped the same course will be adopted on every future occasion. For that matter, a Special Commissioner may even be appointed to make a thorough investigation of the titles of all holders of jaghirs in His Highness' Dominions, which will once for all place the matter in regular order. The officer chosen to conduct this work should, of course, be one of unimpeachable integrity and character.

THE LATE BAKSHI RAGHUNATH PERSHAD.

There was a meeting of the Vakils yesterday in the Vakils' Rooms of the High Court to consider the steps that should be taken to commemorate the memory of the deceased. A Committee consisting of eleven of the leading Vakils has been formed to collect subscriptions from the Vakils, as well as from those amongst the general public who may be desirous of joining the movement, of which Mr. S. M. Moinudeen has been appointed Secretary. The nature of the memorial will be decided later on, according to the funds realized. The Municipal Committee and the employes of the Municipality have arranged amongst themselves to construct a fountain and a water-trough in a public place in the name of the illustrious deceased.

TOO MANY GOVERNORS.

Sir John Forrest's Views.

There is now some prospect that the movement in favor of the abolition of State Governors and the substitution therefore of Lieutenant-Governors appointed by the Federation is about to enter a new and very hopeful phase. The Acting Prime Minister, Sir John Forrest, made an interesting statement recently on the subject, in the course of a comment on "The age" leading article recalling his motion in the 1898 Convention in favor of Australian Lieutenant-Governors:—"I was," said Sir John Forrest, "as well aware in 1898 as those who were opposed to my proposals that there were difficulties in the way and I pointed out the difficulties in my speech. But I contended that these difficulties would be more likely to disappear by adopting my proposals than by not adopting them. I also felt that if we were going to be federated there should be some bond between the Commonwealth and the States. And I foresaw—in fact I stated it—that to have six representatives of the Sovereign in Australia, each holding almost the same prerogative powers, would not be likely to work in the promotion of union. I had also the experience of Canada to go upon, as I had had the privilege of being at the Government Houses of the Lieutenant-Governors in Canada, and it seemed to me that the system in the Dominion was in every way suitable to our requirements. It may be said by some that I was in advance of the time; but I feel quite certain that if a vote were taken again there would not be such a large majority voting against it. That the present system will not last, I am pretty certain, and when it does come to an end the difficulties that are built up in people's minds now will be found to quickly disappear. As for the suggestion that there would be a difficulty in getting men suitable to act as Lieutenant-Governors I dealt with that in my speech in 1898, when I said that it was the only reason that could be advanced against my proposal. I pointed out that the difficulty, if it existed, would not last for ever. I remarked that the best means of overcoming it was to offer every inducement to persons of culture to remain in Australia."

CURIOUS scenes occurred at the village of St. Keverne (Cornwall) on the arrival of a new peal of bells for the parish church. A large procession of villagers, headed by the local band, marched out to meet the bells, which were drawn by horses on four wagons. Men, women, and children carried flags, and wreaths of wild flowers were laid on the bells.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

"ONE MAN" COMPANIES.

A Japanese Steamship Combine.

LONDON, MAY 6.

THE chief defect of the new Companies Bill, in the opinion of some of the foremost financial authorities, is its failure to deal with the long-standing evil of "one-man companies"—an example of which was exhibited at the Rochdale Bankruptcy Court a few days ago. Under the existing Acts anyone may turn his business into a limited company by giving away half a dozen shares at £1 each to his junior clerks and maiden aunts, allotting any number of fully paid-up shares to himself and taking debentures to the amount of his liabilities. He may enjoy the pleasures and privileges of limited liability at a minimum cost. If all goes well he rakes in the profits; if disaster befalls, "bang goes his eighteen-pence" (as Gilbert wrote), and he puts in a receiver to protect his debentures. There have been several cases of "one-man companies" in which the creditors have been fleeced unmercifully, but the fraud has been "moral" rather than legal, and not actionable. The seven subscribers to the memorandum and articles of association should, it is urged, be something more than dummies; it might be well for their minimum liability to be statutorily fixed at a fairly high figure. The new Companies Bill, instead of protecting creditors, really confers special privileges upon "one-man companies." Any company of less than thirty members may claim the privileges of a "private" company and need not issue a prospectus. It is true that it must prepare an annual statement, showing its assets and liabilities, but this need not include a profit and loss account. One consequence of the new distinction between "public" and "private" companies will probably be the formation by large public companies of small subsidiary companies, which as "private" companies will escape the pains and penalties of the new Act.

In its monthly review of stock exchange values the "Bankers' Magazine" says that a month ago the extreme depression in securities which had characterised markets since the beginning of the year was almost, if not quite, at its worst, and prices were at nearly the lowest points touched. Fortunately, however, the worst fears entertained with regard to possible failures on the stock exchange were entirely unfulfilled, and when the change in the monetary situation was duly appreciated a gradual improvement commenced in most classes of securities. At the same time the fall which had occurred in values was so severe as to have considerably shaken public confidence, and to that fact, as well as to the knowledge that a number of weak speculative positions have still to be liquidated, must be attributed the profound stagnation in business which has characterised the Stock Exchange during the month. On balance the list of representative securities, which a month ago showed a decline of 125 millions, now exhibits a net increase of merely £2,000,000, the exact figures being as follows:—

Aggregate value of 387 representative securities on March 20, 1907 ...	£3,691,349,000
Aggregate value of 387 representative securities on April 20, 1907 ...	3,693,430,000
Increase ...	£2,081,000

Gains have occurred during the month chiefly in those departments where the previous collapse had been most pronounced. British funds, which have recently been severely depressed, show a small improvement for the month, and English railways have recovered. All bank shares have hardened, the effect of cheaper money, so far as English shares are concerned, being offset by hopes of an early recovery in the price of securities held by the banks. Industrials have shown considerable strength but South African mining shares have given way on the continued uncertainty concerning the labour outlook.

Mr. Harvie Jordan (president of the Southern Cotton Association), with some of the leading Alabama bankers and others, has been taking part in a movement for the establishment of a cotton Exchange at Birmingham, Alabama. We gather that the plan comprises the establishment of warehouses for the storage of cotton on which warrant receipts will be issued. The trading will be done in these receipts, thus making the dealing in actual cotton instead of futures. It is claimed that movement is certain to terminate successfully. In the meantime a Boston Cotton Exchange, to comprise both spinners and merchants, or brokers, is again being talked about. At the recent annual meeting of the American National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the president, Mr. J. R. M'Coll, of Providence, said:—"In my opinion the time has come when a Cotton Exchange should be established in New England, where two-thirds of the spindles of this country are located. With their excellent port and railroad facilities either Boston or Providence should grasp the opportunity that is presented. Such an organisation should embody the best ideas and methods of all the cotton exchanges of the world. As at Bremen, the membership should be composed of both cotton merchants and manufacturers. The remarkable success of the Bremen Exchange is largely attributed to this joint co-operation for mutual advantage. The establishment of fixed standards of grade and staple and a system of arbitration by sworn classers would be of great value to New England spinners. At Bremen, actual cotton is ordered for future delivery, and out of nearly 2,000,000 bales imported in 1905, 92 per cent. were arbitrated on arrival by the sworn classers of the Exchange. This method would save a vast amount of trouble and expense at the mills, and would result not only in economy, but also in obtaining more reliable and uniform supplies of the raw material. The cost of classification at Bremen is about six cents per bale." Any experiment of the kind here outlined would have a particular interest and value for Lancashire.

New England spinners, like those of Lancashire, have suffered much inconvenience this season from the failure of the American railways to cope efficiently with the heavy movement of cotton to the ports. The subject was under discussion at the Boston Congress last week, and it was suggested that a remedy might be found in equipping the ginneries with presses capable of producing bales of greater density—say 35lb. to 40lb. to the cubic foot. There would in this way be a great economy of railway rolling stock, for under the prevailing conditions cotton is in many cases loosely bagged at the ginnery, railed thence to a compress, packed and hooped, and then despatched to one of the interior markets or to one of the ports for shipment. Two or three months have on more than one occasion been spent in bringing cotton from the South to New England mills, and the New England spinders are in no degree behind those of Lancashire in condemning the loose practice of the railways in issuing bills of lading by specified steamers for cotton which is still lying at interior towns. It is suggested that such practices should be brought to the notice of the Inter-State Commerce Commission or challenged in the Federal Courts.

The four principal Japanese shipping companies, Nippon Yusen, Osaka Shosen, Konan, and Daito, who owned a service of steamers on the Yangtse, have now formed a combination subsidised by the Japanese Government. The capital of the association will be £1,200,000, of which £800,000 are subscribed by the four companies whilst the remainder is offered to the public. The Japanese Government will increase the subsidies which it gives to the different companies up to a total of £80,000. Services will be established not only on the Yangtse, but also along the Chinese coast, without, however, competing with the existing Nippon Yusen and Osaka Shosen lines. In this connection it is interesting to note that the merchant navy of Japan, having increased by about 350,000 tons during the late war, has become disproportionate to the freight to be transported, in spite of the favourable trade conditions. The result is that profits are greatly reduced by keen competition. The Osaka Shosen decided at its last meeting not to distribute any dividend to its shareholders for the past half year, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is the only company that has been able to maintain its prosperous condition.

According to returns compiled by the Washington Bureau of Statistics the exports of cotton and cotton products from the United States in the years 1896 and 1906 were as follow:—

	1896. Dol.		1906. Dol.
Cotton, raw	233,412,777	...	413,137,936
Cotton manufactures	19,840,609	...	42,961,048
Cottonseed oil	5,735,912	...	13,993,431
Cottonseed cake and meal	4,873,905	...	11,165,268
Cottonseed	205,032	...	215,920
Cottolene, lardene, &c.	—	...	4,801,078
Total	264,068,235		489,304,681

The Bureau of Statistics directs attention to the fact the quantity of exports of raw cotton in 1906 was not as large as in the preceding year—viz., 3,850,229,036lb. in 1906, against 4,137,154,935lb. in 1905, although on account of the increased price the exports in 1906 were worth dol. 20,537,292 more. The exports of cotton manufactures, piece goods and other, were as follows in the past two years:—1905: Piece goods, dol. 47,652,434; other than piece goods, dol. 8,808,566, 1906: Piece goods, dol. 32,282,504; other than piece goods, dol. 10,678,544.

Merchants who buy for Venezuela report but little improvement in the demand for cotton goods in that market. The comparatively small orders obtainable are generally for goods of the cheapest quality, principally for assortment. Stocks of textiles at Caracas and La Guayra are moderate, but the low purchasing power of the people, together with the somewhat unsettled political conditions give no encouragement to the local merchants to make speculative purchases. Greys of all kinds are exceedingly dull, with the exception of narrow finished jeans and some low makes of domestics for which there is a certain demand. Sized grey drills also show some slight improvement, but the more expensive striped effects have little or no sale. The bulk of the inquiries are for bleached shirtings and longcloths in the usual French and filled finishes. Business in this branch is, however, very difficult owing to the low limits at which the merchants are prepared to buy. This is particularly the case with the Paris shipping firms, who as a rule buy fair quantities of this class of goods through their Manchester agents. Prints show but little change, and narrow splits in fancy designs and cheap printed flannelettes have a sale in fair quantities. Coloured goods of all descriptions are in very poor demand, rogattas, Oxfords, zephyrs, and checks moving only in small lots.

The sub-division or estates in Australia and the gradual destruction or partition of the gigantic flocks of sheep owned by one man or one company has, writes our Melbourne correspondent, given a new and growing importance to "farmers' wool clips" and their preparation and organisation for the supply of the English market. In the case of Victoria the sub-division of large holdings has been so rapid that last year there were in that State only 56 flocks of over 20,000 sheep, while there were no less than 11,647 flocks of 500 sheep each and under. In these circumstances the fact that systematic attention is being given to farmers' clips is of more than casual interest. The small parcels of wool are now being regularly collected at convenient centres, graded, and put on the market in big lots, with—notwithstanding the cost of collection and classification—very satisfactory financial results. Farmers on the sub-divided estates are being aided by State Agricultural Departments and the representatives of the big financial houses and brokers in the Commonwealth to adapt themselves to the new conditions.

CHEATING A JEWELLER.

Bloom Brought to Bombay.

AMERICAN JEW AND HIS WIFE BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

Max Bloom alias Talcott alias Marshall, and his wife, Lillian Bloom, who were arrested at Rangoon last week, the former on the charge of cheating, Kanjimul Bhagwanmul, jeweller of Bombay, in respect of jewellery of the value of Rs. 6,800, and the latter for abetment, have been brought down to Bombay, and were charged yesterday by Inspector Morris before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Esplanade Police Court.

Superintendent Nolan, who prosecuted, in applying for a remand, said that on the 16th April last the first accused went to Kanjimal's shop in Hornby Road and purchased jewellery of the value of Rs. 6,800. The accused gave complainant a cheque on Cook and Sons for the amount. The cheque was post-dated and was payable on the 24th idem. It appeared from inquiries made by the prosecution that on the 16th April the accused had not money equivalent to the value of the purchases he had made, and that on the 18th April he withdrew what money he had with Cook and Sons by signing a cheque in favour of Talcott. The result was that on the 24th April, when complainant presented his cheque to Cook and Sons he was informed that the accused had no money there. Complainant instituted inquiries and found that the accused left Bombay. He communicated with the Police who ascertained that on the 19th April the accused had gone to the Bori Bunder Station and booked himself, wife and child to Madras. Following up this clue, telegrams were sent to Madras, and a reply was wired from there that the accused had gone to Calcutta via Gadag. The Calcutta Police was then communicated with and eventually the accused was arrested at Rangoon and brought down to Bombay in charge of a Police escort. Mr. Nolan asked for a remand of ten days in order to enable the police to make further inquiries into the case.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader, who appeared for both the accused, applied for bail.

Mr. Nolan said he had omitted to mention one thing. Soon after the accused's arrival in Bombay they were placed before Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and then brought on to him. The first accused produced a loose diamond which was in his neck-tie and which formed part of the complainant's property. As to the application for bail, Mr. Nolan pressed for a substantial security so far as the first accused was concerned.

Mr. S. B. Nariman, of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, who appeared for Mr. Vakil, Proprietor of the Continental Commercial Depot, asked the Court to bear in mind while fixing the amount of bail that his client had also a similar complaint to make against the first accused.

Mr. Nolan said that Mr. Vakil and very many others in Bombay had made similar complaints against the first accused. But the circumstances of these cases were such that, so far, the Police had not been able to come to the conclusion that they could take cognizance of them under any of the sections of the Penal Code. Besides the property of Kanjimul a lot of other articles, including typewriters, had been seized at Rangoon and they were on their way to Bombay. In all, they made about eight packages.

Mr. Vicaji urged that considering that the accused was a stranger in Bombay the bail should not be made prohibitive. He also asked that the second accused might be liberated on her own recognisance.

Mr. Nolan said the accused was not a total stranger to Bombay. He had been in the employ of Mr. Vakil for some time.

Mr. Vicaji: For three months only.

Mr. Vicaji further said that the second accused had to take care of a child, and it would be desirable to release her on her own recognisance.

Mr. Nolan said he had no objection to the second accused being liberated on her own recognisance.

The Magistrate ordered the first accused to be enlarged on bail of Rs. 5,000, and the second accused on her own recognisance of Rs. 500.

The case was remanded till the 29th instant.

THE MODERN MONSOON.

The south-west monsoon in our days has fallen sadly from the magnificence which characterised it in the time when Sir Emerson Tennent wrote of its imposing phenomena, says the "Times of Ceylon." Instead of being ushered in with whirlwinds and thunders and a deluge of rain, it now steals in by stealth like a thing in the night, without any heralds or any phenomenal disturbances. Tennent's flowery and oft-quoted description is not wholly imaginary perhaps, for until within the last few years the south-west was certainly in the habit of appearing with a good deal of spectacular display, a stiff, fresh breeze, the sky overcast with dense black clouds, lurid forks of lightning, and a downpour followed by a fortnight's continuously wet weather being the phenomena associated with the monsoon in Colombo. But these have disappeared. There is no gale of wind, no rain, no thunderstorms. All that goes by the name of the monsoon is a faint degenerate light breeze blowing—if a word implying so from vehemence can be predicated of it—from the south-west. And it is this travesty of a monsoon, and which came upon us between Tuesday and Wednesday. We are now in the middle of the monsoon, and all that we have to show for it are the weathercocks with the arrow to the south-west, a bright fine sky, and a torrid heat of between 85 and 87 in the shade, with close hot nights. On the whole we would rather have the old-fashioned monsoon which inspired the purple patch of our famous historian.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

TARIFF REVISION.

Victorian Finances.

PROPOSED JEWISH SETTLEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, MAY 6.

THERE are signs that the chairman of the Tariff Commission, Sir John Quick, M. P., intends to force finality in connection with the work of the protectionists on that body. The free-traders, being hopelessly behind with their work, will probably be left in an isolated position, for the protectionists, having ended their labors, will return, to their homes. Speaking yesterday on the outlook, the Acting Prime Minister, Sir John Forrest, said:—"I have had very satisfactory assurances from Sir John Quick to the effect that he is doing his utmost to complete the work of the commission. I think that in a very short time, as far as the chairman can tell us, Sir John Quick will bring his labors—including the anomalies report—to an end. Sir John Quick cannot, of course, undertake to have any control over minority or dissenting reports. The reports for which he and those associated with him are responsible are drawing to an end. I told Sir John Quick that I was glad to hear this, for the Government wants the information very much." Asked if he had any news of the intentions of the free-trade members of the commission, the Acting Prime Minister said:—"I have had no communication at all from the free-trade members."

LAND FOR CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

The demand for land suitable for closer settlement is still insistent in South Australia, despite the efforts of the Government to open up new country in various parts of the State. The Pinnaroo areas which were rendered available by reason of the construction of the railway through that district, have, thanks to the excellent seasons which have been experienced, proved very profitable to holders who have put them under cultivation. Indeed the success which has followed farming operations there has induced a request that the line of development shall be continued to Loxton's Hut, the nearest point on the River Murray, so as to open up more land, which, it is asserted, is fit for the plough. The Agricultural Department of Victoria are solidly of opinion that better use can be made of the Murray frontages in their State, and as South Australia has a long stretch of similar country along the banks of the stream, which is at present lying practically idle, it would be well if our own Agricultural Department would do something to prove whether the Victorian opinion is right or wrong. Mr. Henry Bartlett, who years ago urged the opening up of the country on the West Coast, had always a high opinion of the capabilities of the Murray lands, and urged their utilisation for combined grazing and agriculture or for cereals alone. In the Port Lincoln district, too, the Government have recently widely expanded the area of settlement, and by the building of the Port Lincoln railway they are seeking to enable the people in search of land to go further afield, with the certainty of having facilities for the carriage of their produce to market and needful stores to their own homes. Then there is the country on Kangaroo Island, which is being prepared for allotment, and large quantities of repurchased land have also been placed in the possession of small holders. The cry for land, however, is by no means appeased, and it is no uncommon thing to receive scores of applications for each block offered. No tribunal in this community has a more difficult or a more delicate task, indeed, than that which has the responsibility of deciding between the claims of rival aspirants for farming country thrown open for selection by the Government. The moral of all this is that if we are to retain our farmers and their offspring who are searching for homes the Government must do all in their power to secure more land either by means of repurchase, or as the result of greater enterprise in railway construction in parts of the State where Crown lands exist.

THE GUNNERY INVENTION.

Mr. George T. Blore, of the Victorian Lands Department, who is Mr. Austin's co-partner in an invention now under consideration of an expert committee appointed by the Imperial authorities which is intended to make gunnery at sea far more effective than at present, followed Mr. Austin en route to London a few days ago to the French mail steamer, having received semi-official information that the device is thought highly of, and that it will be necessary for him to be on the spot. In an interview with a representative of "The Melbourn Age," Mr. Blore asserted that the essence of the secret is the utilisation in a peculiar way of a force known to science but which has not hitherto been availed of in gunnery. What that force is he will not say, but by its use he states guns need not be laid with the particular care which is now required to ensure striking, and the destruction in view may be effected without seeking to make projectiles actually strike the object sought to be injured. So long as they fall within a certain wide radius of what is aimed at Mr. Blore affirms, not only will destruction be done equivalent to anything which may be accomplished by modern battle firing, but the ruin will be much greater. Mr. Blore declares that any modern naval guns of fair accuracy, with their customary projectiles, may be used, and devastation can be brought about with them at a greater range than is ordinarily possible.

VICTORIAN FINANCES.

Following the successful arrangements for the conversion of the loan of four millions falling due in London on July 1, the Victorian Government have now made provision for dealing with the local loan of one million, which has to be met in October next, and the London loan of two millions due in April next year. This practically completes the task of the loan conversion of the State for several years to come. There will be no more large loans falling due till 1913, when another four millions will be due, except that the Government have the option of redeeming one of two millions in 1911, or allowing it to remain till 1926. A few small sums raised locally, only will fall due in the interval. Arrangements for dealing with these two loans of one million and two millions respectively were finally completed this morning, when a cable message was received from Mr. Bent concurring a proposition which the Cabinet made as the result of negotiations with the Savings Bank Commissioners. The latter body was at once communicated with and ratified the arrangement that had been made. It briefly means that the Savings Bank Commissioners will undertake to provide for the whole of the one million-loan, and one million of the other, accepting 3 1/2 per cent. bonds of from five to ten years date at par, and also some proportion of the balance on the same terms. The Government has to make its own arrangements for the provision of remainder, £850,000, either from moneys in hand or to be raised locally, or by allowing the stock-holders to convert to a limited extent.

THE PROPOSED JEWISH SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Marks has received two interesting letters from Mr. Israel Zangwill. Mr. Zangwill wrote on behalf of the Jewish Territorial Organisation, for which he is vice-president. In the first communication, dated March 5, he stated that the organisation had appointed a geographical commission to decide between the various possibilities for Jewish emigration. The commission consisted of Lord Rothschild and Messrs. Oscar S. Straus (of the United States Government) and James Simon, Dr. Paul Nathan (of Paris), and Dr. Mandelstamm. The second letter was written a week or so later, and was in reply to one from Mr. Marks, stating that any form of independence was quite out of the question for a Jewish settlement in Australia, but that under the Australian local government laws a large amount of local autonomy was possible. The letter ran as follows:—"Dear Sir,—I shall be very pleased henceforward to consider you a member of the International Council for Australia. We are quite satisfied with local autonomy. What we really want is elbow room. We do not desire to solve the problem for a few thousands, but to build up a possible future for a whole people. I am quite aware that Australia will fight hard against giving away any territory, or fostering our aims in any way; but Australia has to choose between a black population and a Jewish white one. [illegible]

[By telegraph to Perth W. A.]

is waking up to her folly and her possible future collapse. Jews could possibly safeguard her future as a white territory. Thus we are in a position to dictate our own terms. A great mistake of the Jewish people has always been to let every other people profit by their pioneer labour. I am convinced that the present day's dog-in-the-manger attitude must pass away. What will help it to pass away will be that the Jew takes up a strong, manly attitude, and refuses to be further exploited for any political advantage. He must value a bargain, so that after he has developed a country he is not to be turned round upon as a parasite and bloodsucker. The definition of a territory must be his by public recognition, and with land sufficiently large he should have no fear of the rest. The gain to Australia would be no less than the gain to our own people. "We want neither pity nor tolerance, but a fair bargain, profitable to both. Our utmost hope would be that in the far future there should be a Jewish province in Australia, perhaps even a Jewish State, as the not least valuable member of the Australian Federation." A.

THE JAPANESE ROYAL MISSION TO ENGLAND.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PARTY.

A special mission has been sent to England by the Mikado of Japan in acknowledgment of the recent visit of a British Royal Prince to that country, bearing the insignia of the Order bestowed by King Edward upon the Japanese Emperor. The Mikado's brother, H. I. H. Prince Fushimi, is the head of the mission, accompanied by Field Marshal Nishi Nagasaki, K. C. M. G., Baba Comptroller of the Household; and also by Major Higashi, A. D. C. to the Prince; and Captain Udaka, A. D. C. to the Mikado. Dr. Jwai has medical charge of the party, which also includes secretaries and attendants.

The Prince and suite joined the P. and O. steamer Britannia at Colombo on her way to England. They were taken on board by the Governor's boat and were escorted by his aide-de-camps, and soon settled down in the ship. All the passengers speak in the highest terms of the courtesy and intelligence of the Prince and the members of his staff. They are all picked men, and impress one as being possessed of more than ordinary capacity. The Prince himself does not, unfortunately, speak or understand English, but he is a good French linguist, and therefore, will be at home in diplomatic circles in England, and also in France, where they will stay a month, en route to London. He is very courteous in his manners, and is evidently anxious to be agreeable to all those he meets. The Prince and staff were seated at the captain's table, and occupied one side (the right) in order on the captain's left. Opposite were placed Lady Aileen Wyndham-Quin (a daughter of Lord Dunraven), Sir Wm. Lyne, Miss Lyne, Dr. Wollaston, and others.

General Nishi is a very distinguished soldier, and has a deservedly great reputation in his own country. He commanded at the famous battle of Yalu, in the recent war, in which the Russians were so signally defeated. Very quiet and unassuming in his manners, and a small man of over 60, though only slightly grey, he impresses one as a man of considerable force of character. He is a Japanese edition of our own famous Roberts. He is one of the older generation, however, and does not understand English, though a man of education in his own language. He is at present the Director of Military Training in Japan. Sir Nishi Nagasaki, who, as indicated above, was recently knighted by the King, is a well-known man of marked ability. He has all the manners of a courtier of the old school. He speaks English fluently and is an excellent conversationalist. He is a warm supporter of the British Treaty and will not admit for an instant of any desire on the part of Japan to extend her borders at the expense of any European country. He also says that should England at any time require any assistance from Japan or be willing to accept it, such would be given with enthusiasm. His Excellency the Comptroller could readily be mistaken for a European, and like all the rest, is a most amiable man.

Major Higashi speaks and writes English very well. Captain Udaka speaks and writes both English and German perfectly, and both are most inteligent young men and great favourites with all.

Dr. Jwai, who has a great reputation in his own profession, is the embodiment of geniality, round and jovial in appearance.

Having a smattering of Japanese it has been my good fortune to find the Prince and staff most kind in proffering help in that most difficult of languages, of which I have availed myself. Every day lessons in Japanese were given, both in speaking and writing. It is in the latter especially that a foreigner has so much to learn. In return, several of the younger members of the staff are studying French, and their industry and aptitude in learning are most remarkable. The A-D.C's. are very popular with the ladies of all ages on board, but do not allow their distractions to interfere with their studies.

The Prince on one occasion, towards the conclusion of the voyage, entertained the diners at the captain's table with champagne and liqueurs and drank their health. The compliment was returned later on by the passengers occupying seats at the captain's table.

Whilst at Aden, a salute was fired and the General Commanding accompanied by his A. D. C. made a full-dress call. Prince Fushimi subsequently went ashore and visited the tanks. Neither at Suez nor Port Said were any of the Britannia's passengers permitted to land on account of there having been a case of plague aboard the steamer which brought the Indian passengers who were transhipped to the Britannia at Aden. This was most annoying, as it was exceedingly uncomfortable to remain on board whilst coaling was going on. The party came on by the special train to Paris, whilst other passengers went on straight to London.

It may interest your readers to know that the Prince's full name and title are Fushimi Sadanare (the last is our Christian name and not used in addressing him) Miya no denka. The last words are the equivalent of our "His Imperial Highness," and mean literally "Heaven-descended son of the Palace." In speaking to the others the title follows the name, e. g., "Nishi taisho Kakka," i. e., "H. E. General (or Field Marshal) Nishi;"—Higashi shosa ("Major Higashi.")

In conversing and mixing with these men one cannot but be struck with their extraordinary adaptability. We can understand it in the younger generation, but in those of advanced years it seems very wonderful. Their complete acceptance of all European manners and customs and their exceedingly correct deportment (according to our Western ideas) are very noticeable. Indeed, they set a good example to many of us who are not always so careful as we should be in adapting ourselves to our surroundings when mixing with foreigners. From what can be gathered from those well informed, the supply in Japan of such men as we have been commenting upon, would seem to be inexhaustible, and it must be admitted that such a fact gives grave cause for reflection. We can no longer pride ourselves upon the superiority of our race. These men know as much as we do in all branches of knowledge, and in all practical arts and sciences their country is making most extraordinary progress. Wages increase as manufactories become established. General education is improving, and the condition of the whole country and people is year by year growing in prosperity and general advancement. A people like this cannot be ignored, and must be reckoned with. There are those who say that these very qualities of which we have spoken are a good reason for their exclusion from Australia, in as much as they are to be feared on this very account. Perhaps this view may be correct, but it would take too long to discuss the question here.

It may be interesting to mention that Dr. Wollaston, of Melbourne, who was a passenger on the same steamer as the members of the Japanese mission, became on friendly terms with some of them. He commenced the study of the Japanese language before the mission had been a day on board. In a week he could understand them, and in a fortnight he could converse fairly well in the foreign tongue.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 4th May 1907 on 504·36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,59,000	Rs. 3,40,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 5,03,000
Or per mile of Railway	315	674	8	997
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	24,56,834	50,26,359	71,634	75,54,827
Total for 18 weeks	26,15,834	53,66,359	75,634	80,57,827
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,88,395	2,59,785	2,592	4,50,772
Per mile of Ry. do.	374	515	5	894
Total to corresponding date do.	25,14,037	49,92,791	46,372	75,53,200

Increase for the week .. Rs. 52,288
" to date ...... " 2,04,627

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 30th March, amounted to Rs. 5,189, being an increase on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 387. The total earnings from 1st January to 30th March were Rs. 88,043, being an increase on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 10,205.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

The Aga Khan Tournament.

JHANSI WINS.

There were three games played again yesterday to push forward the Tournament, but once more there was a drawn game to prolong it. Naturally, the game that attracted most attention was the replay in the main enclosure between the Royal Scots and the Jhansi Institute, who had played a pointless draw on Friday. A huge crowd turned out to witness it and once more a really fine game was seen of a most exciting description with only one goal scored and that within a very few minutes of full time. As was the case on the former occasion, Jhansi were rather the better in the matter of actual hockey playing, but the Scots played their usual hard game with both teams lasting well to the finish. The excitement and shouting was continual amongst spectators, and a yell such as has seldom been heard went up when the deciding goal was scored by Jhansi. The Scots suffered somewhat in the matter of being off-side whereas the weakness of Jhansi was in the fact that their forwards in the centre rendered the halves but little assistance in the way of hooking sticks, &c. Quite the feature of the game was the grand play of Hill at back. He was never beaten and the way he cleared, sometimes not waiting to use two hands after stopping the ball with his left was marvellous. As a matter of fact, the game was one in which the backs shone and Watson was rather the more brilliant of the Scots pair, intercepting passes on occasion which would have led to almost certain goals. It was somewhat surprising to see the game stopped when Fitzjohn left the field to have a split finger attended to—it would be reasonable he had been winded and unable to leave the ground. Not only have Jhansi to be heartily congratulated on a fine win, but the Scots on a very plucky fight after a clean game. As soon as they bullied off the Scots came up in the centre, Newbigging joining and Hill was busy. Wright brought it into the circle, but McCombie kicked and Hill helped it on. From now the Jhansi men came up but were back again, Webber putting in a good run forcing a corner that was cleared. Sticks against Shanahan near the circle ended in Greiy very nearly scoring, but from the corner McLeod, Seymour and Naylor brought it up, but eventually McLeod was off side. From it the Scots were up again, Fitzpatrick gave a corner and Shanahan followed with a bad case of sticks after which Webber sent it across the goal, but Greig just failed to reach it. More even play followed and Jhansi came up through Naylor off an off side to Webber, and forced a corner. The corner hit was a bad one and after Troup got dangerous the Scots got through to the other end from a long hit. McMullin drove to the other end where Watson twice cleared well. McMullin giving and Troup, Watson only just cleared in time. A hit across by Greig saw the Scots up, but Lucas was off-side. W. McLeod next put in a brilliant run passing Browning and Mackenze, but his pass was intercepted by Watson, who cleared well. The ball at once travelled to the other end where Greig over-ran. Jhansi were up again strong but Clough missed a hit across by W. McLeod badly and last a Great chance after Seymour has opened it up. A long hit by Fitzjohn saw Webber well away but Fitzpatrick pulled him up, and the next moment Greig lost a possible chance as he was going too hard. Troup cleared with a run right up the field but Watson just pulled him up as he was nearing goal. The Scots immedately got down, but Fitzpatrick cleared finely. Sticks against Fitzjohn saw Troup just tap inches outside the goal. Some hard hitting and even play followed till the half time whistle.

Score :—

Royal Scots.......................................Nil.
Jhansi Inst..Nil.

On resuming, Jhansi were down Clough giving in ty Troup, but Watson cleared only to find Webber off-side. Fitzjohn damaged a finger and left the field, play being stopped for a time. Soon after W. McLeod got through the length of the field but Watson again eleared to Greig who got away on his wing and centered but the ball went behind off Lucas'foot. Newbigging brought it up again and Greig forced a corner which was cleared, after no little excitement, by McMullin. The Scots kept at it on the left till a fine forward movement through Naylor then McLeod and Troup was very well pulled up by Watson. The next moment Newbigging got clear away, but Fitzpatrick got to him in the circle and cleared marvollously well. From this Jhansi were up very fast through Clough and Naylor and then across to W. McLeod who, however, not only missed but was off-side. The Scots now came up, but Hill was playing a remarkable game and F. McLeod cleared a dangerous run but was pulled up for sticks from which McCombie saved neatly an exciting corner following. The Scots were now getting much the better of the game til McLeod cleared with a long hit which gave way to some exciting runs; both defences being sound. Wright got away, but Hill was again unpassable, and Watson the other and intercepted a passed from Clough that would have ended in a score and a moment later Fitzjohn just got his foot to a dangerous pass by Naylor. Shortly after the score given a corner but it was cleared as Troup shot and mid-field play ensued. Off side against Webber and a great save by Hill saw W. McLeod centre finely, clough took it beautifully and gave into Naylor who sent home a great shot into the left corner opening the score for Jhansi within four minutes of time.

Wild excitement prevailed as the Scots came up but with Webber in possession near the circle the whistle went for full time.

The score was :—

Jhansi'.. 1 Goal.
Royal Scots...................................... Nil.

In the Scots team Collins stood down for Corpl. Wright and for Jhansi Naylor came in at inside right with Seymour displacing McLeod on the left inside, he taking Herne's place on the wing.

The Teams were :—

ROYAL SCOTS.		JHANSI INST.
Keegan	Goal	McCombie
Mackenzie Watson	Backs	Hill Fitzpatrick
Browning Fitzjohn Robinson	Halves	Shanahan F McLeod McMullin
Greig Newbigging Wright Lucas Webber	Forwards	Clough Naylor Troup Seymour McLeod

REFEREES:—Mr. Roughton and Capt. Stares.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. PIONEER H. C.

A DRAWN GAME.

The above met on the Gymkhana ground where a good number, mostly natives, watched the game which, despite extra time, ended in a draw of a goal all. Considerably smaller and seeming younger, the native combination played a very good game showing good training in the use of their sticks. The Gymkhana, however, had rather the better of the game but weakness amongst the wing halves and forward in front of goal let them down. They have as good a pair of backs as any in the Tournament and have Ward to thank for a more or less satisfactory ending. Playing again to-day on the 113th ground the Gymkhana forwards will do well to bear in mind that they should keep in their places and, further more, occasionally come back to assist their halves. Yates was the best of the half time and Palmer seems the only one likely to shoot goals of the forwards who are weak on the right, whereas Kennedy on the left would not lose the ball so often if he used both hands. In the first half Palmer came within an ace of scoring, he shot in hard and the ball was thought to have gone in off one of the post but the goal-judge declared otherwise. About half way through the first period the Pioneers scored through Gunpat, the inside left. They led by a goal to nil at half time, but soon after the interval Palmer equalised. There was no further scoring and, with both defences playing well, extra time found no change and the game ended as follows :—

Bombay Gymkhana..........................1 Goal.
Pioneer H. C................................1 Goal.

The Teams were :—

BO. GYMKHANA.		PIONEERS.
Collingwood	Goal.	Surati
Ward Faith	Backs.	Palwanker Karanja
Blair Yates Gannon	Halves.	Driver Chesoy Idawalla
Sharp Cole Palmer Williams Kennedy	Forwards.	Driver Shivram Baboo Gunput Choksie

REFEREES :—Messrs. Robertson and Mangin.

EAST LANCS. VS. DEPARTMENTAL.

For the third time, after a draw of two all and another of three all, the above met yesterday; a good number following the game on the 113th ground. It was somewhat surprising after the two recent games to see the Military team by a wide margin though the game was not without interest. The success of the East Lancs was mainly due to the five defence of their backs and the fitness of their forwards, the team playing hard to the finish. Though brilliant on occasion the Departmental forwards could never quite get through breaking down near goal on each occasion. At half time the Lance led by two to nil and eventually ran out as under :—

East Lancs .... 4 Goals
Departmental .... Nil.

The Teams were :—

DEPARTMENTAL.		EAST LANCS.
Jones	Goal	Nelson
Kirkpatrick E O Carey	Backs	Lieut Smith Lieut Goff
Gardner Lettington Newland	Halves	Jackson Hanna Lieut Allardice
Brown Rhodes F Carey Carvalho Lomond	Forwards	Blankley Wiggesworth Lieut Arnott Price Ainsworth

REFEREES :—Mr. Gore and S. M. Pratt.

The Table stands as under :—

	1st Round	2nd Round	3rd Round	Semi-final	Final.
Wilson College Bhusawal Gymkhana	Bhusawal. 5—1	Pioneers 3—1	To-day.		
Pioneers Victoria Jubilee Inst.	Pioneer 10—0				
Bombay Gymkhana R F A, Kirkee	BoGymkhana 1—0	Gymkhana 5—2	Drawn 1—1	May 22	May 25
Bombay Gymkhana A International Club	Gymkhana 2—0				
St Xavier's Royal Scots	bye bye	Royal Scots 2—1	Jhansi 1—0		
Jhansi Railway Inst King's Liverpool	bye bye	Jhansi 5—0			
Friends' Union A R G A Colaba	R G A 3—0	Lincolns 9—0	Rangers 3—0		
Albert Club Lincolns	Lincolns 5—0				
Worcesters Parsee Club	Worcesters 4—1	Rangers 3—1		May 23	
Connaught Rangers Friends' Union	C R 3—0				
Elphinstone College Royal Navy	bye bye	Elp. Col. 2-1	To-day.		
East Lancs. Departmental, Poona	bye bye	E. Lancs 4—0			

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The East Lancs and Elphinstone College meet on the Marine Lines and Gymkhana and Pioneers on the 113th at 5-30 sharp.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

There will be a sweepstakes for all classes on Saturday next the 25th Entrance Rs. 3. The prize money will consist of the entrance fees for this race added to those for the race of the 18th inst.

Capt. R. S. J. GELLESPIE,
Hon. Sec. Sailing Committee, B. Y. C.

JOCKEYS FOR COLOMBO.

Lansdowne Expected for the August Season.

While there are good prospects of an adequate number of "G. R's." being available for the coming season's racing, it is apparent that we shall be well off for jockeys, says *The Times of Ceylon*. W. O'Neill, Thomas. Norman Coomber, Saunders, and Wiles are already here, and T. Lansdowne has written saying that he will be here for the August Meet. His name will always be associated with some of the closest finishes that have taken place on the Havelock Racecourse, and we recall him winning three Fort Plates—with Mr. Tom Walker's Redavni in 1900, Mr. R. K. Ritchie's Southern Cross in 1901, and Mr. D. H. William's Afreet in 1903. He also won the Jameson Cup twice with Dr. J. B. Fairlie's Sirur in 1903 and 1904; while he also rode Wingfield to victory in the Channer Stakes of 1903, the year that that horse was owned by Mr. R. J. Farquharson. This was Lansdowne's most successful year in Ceylon, for he also won for Mr. D. H. Williams the Governor's Cup that year with Gabelle. With the exception of the Turf Club Plate, he has won everything worth winning in Colombo.

DOUBLE WRECK IN AUSTRALIA.

Another Vessel Damaged.

MISTAKEN SIGNALS.

An Adelaide paper of May 5 says :—Another sequel to the wrecks of the barque Norma and the steamer Jessie Darling at the Semaphore Anchorage, occurred at about 5-45 on Saturday morning, when the inward-bound steamer Port Chalmers, one of the Anglo-Australian Steam Navigation Company's fleet, touched the wrecks and pierced her hull just abaft of the stem on the port side.

The Port Chalmers, under the charge of Capt. S. M. Orr, who is well acquainted with these waters, was coming to the Anchorage from London, just before daybreak. In accordance with the recently-issued instructions that all oversea vessels should be met some distance down the Gulf and warned of the danger at the Anchorage, Pilot McDairmid, who was on duty, left the Semaphore jetty in the launch Victoria at about 5 o'clock, to intercept the Port Chalmers, which had passed Cape Borda on the previous evening and was expected. The launch took the south-west course, which a steamer from Cape Borda usually follows, and then Pilot McDairmid saw the lights of a steamer well to southward, and hauled in to meet her. Flare-up lights were burned to attract her attention, but the steamer, which proved to be the Port Chalmers, passed in front of the Victoria at a good rate, and the launch was not able to get up to her again until she had almost reached the vicinity of the wrecks. In the meantime the launch's whistle was sounded constantly, as a warning to the Port Chalmers to go astern, but, when she did not, it was too late to avoid a slight impact with portion of the sunken vessels, although her way had been almost stopped. Pilot McDairmid boarded the Port Chalmers as soon as the Victoria had ranged alongside and she was backed astern clear of further danger. The pumps were sounded and the carpenter reported that the forepeak was full of water indicating that the hull had sustained damage. Shortly after 7 o'clock the Health Officer boarded the vessel and granted pratique and the Port Chalmers proceeded up the river to the powder buoys to discharge a large consignment of explosives and subsequently berthed at No. 1 Quay. In the afternoon a diver made an examination of the steamer's bottom and found that plates had been rent for a distance of 10ft., horizontally from the stem about 8ft. or 9ft., below the waterline. The cut was a clean one of from 2in. to 2½in. in width, and, in the opinion of the diver and others had been caused by contact with one of the Norma's yards. While no blame attaches to the pilot, who appears to have done everything possible under the circumstances to avoid a collision with the wrecks, a serious indictment has been made against the marine authorities by the captain of the Port Chalmers. He complains that the launch Diana is moored too far away from the wrecks, and that, being anchored by the bows only, she is not rigid enough for her signal lights to be clearly defined, and that no means have been taken to place lights immediately over the wrecks. On approaching the Anchorage he was not looking for a pilot launch and did not expect to see one and the whole of his attention was directed to the Diana's lights. These he stated were oscillating in the slack tide and changed in position so frequently that he could not make them out clearly. He shaped a course to pass on the starboard and gave her a good berth. On the other hand the pilot in charge (Capt. T. B. Richardson) and those in the Diana stated that the lights were burning brightly, and that the Port Chalmers passed on the side directly opposite to that indicated by the double lights suspended from the yard-arm. The vessel, according to their version, was lying with her head to the south, and the Port Chalmers passed her on the starboard instead of the port and seaward side. It is contended by the authorities that it is impracticable to moor a vessel over the wreck, and that it is impossible to get near the wreck in rough weather to keep a light burning there.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 20.

Rain fell locally yesterday in the North-East of India and at a number of stations in the remainder of Northern India and in Burma.

The change to hot weather conditions which occurred on the 15th is still maintained. Many duststorms and thunderstorms are reported and skies have been more or less clouded over the whole country.

Temperature is below normal to the North of Central India and the sub-montane districts of the Punjab.

The depression in Kashmir has almost disappeared.

In Burma, Tavoy and Rangoon had 2 inches of rain; Toungoo 1 1/2; and Myit-Kyina and Bhamo a light fall. Skies are lightly to thickly clouded, and humidity and temperature are normal.

In the North East of India and Orissa, the following rainfall is reported :—Sibsagar 1 inch; Dhubri 3; Cherra Poonjee and Silcha 1/4; Berhampore 1 1/2; Jalpaiguri 1/4; and Hazaribagh 1/4 inch. Skies are moderately clouded in the whole division and the air is damper than usual in Chota Nagpur, where temperature is low; but elsewhere temperature is approximately normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Gorakhpur, Bahraich and Chakrata had 1/4 inch of rain; Agra 1/2 and Jubbulpore 1/4 inch. Skies are clear in the East of the United Provinces and moderately to thickly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in the United Provinces and Central India, and unusually cool weather prevails, except in the South of the Central Provinces.

In the North-West of India, Ludhiana reports 1/4 inch of rain and Jaipur 1/2 an inch. Skies are now almost clear, except in Gujrat; but in Rajputana and parts of the Punjab the air is damper than usual and temperature nearly normal, except in the Punjab where it is low.

In the Peninsula, Gopalpur had 1 inch of rain and skies are clear or only lightly clouded, and in the North of Bombay and the Deccan humidity remains below normal, while temperature is practically normal.

Local rain is probable in Burma, in the North-East of India and a few falls in the remainder of Northern India and in the South of the Peninsula.

Pressure has risen in the Mauritius, Zanzibar and the Sychelles and the rainfall in the last station has been very light. At Zanzibar there has been a slight excess.

The winds at the Seychelles changed to normal and in a south-easterly direction after a delay of about a fortnight.

SNOWFALL REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

Snowfall statistics for March, to-day published at Simla, show that while the precipitation varied in different regions it was generally heavier than usual, especially in Afghanistan and Western Himalayan area. On the Sufed Koh, for example, there were at the end of the month eleven feet of snow compared with nine feet in 1905. The heaviness of Himalayan snowfall has hitherto been supposed to retard the advance of the monsoon current which is responsible for the rainy season throughout India. The news from the Indian Ocean reporting stations accords with this theory. A meteorological telegram from the Seychelles, to-day published, shows that the change in the winds at that island to their normal south-easterly direction has taken place a fortnight later than usual.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of brometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m., (local time) on the 20th May 1907, was 29,919. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 13ft. at 8 a. m. local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, 20TH MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Directions.	WIND. Average hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st November to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov to date.
Bushire	......	......	..	..	..	..	......	......	......
Jask	29·736	NW	13	94·3	83·3	59	....	3·50	—0·79
Muscat	29·723	Calm	5	100·3	87·5	60	....	5·77	plus 1·78
Aden	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	......	......
Lahore	29·651	E	1	95·4	75·2	49	....	5·90	+1·64
Sirsa	29·663	SSE	8	106·8	78·1	34	....	2·32	—0·13
Delhi	29·702	S	3	101·2	81·7	48	....	5·03	+1·32
Agra	29·734	SW	5	102·0	75·0	57	0·51	5·17	+3·24
Cawnpore	29·744	N	5	99·9	72·7	59	0·05	3·69	+1·55
Allahabad	29·708	SE	6	103·6	75·0	48	....	4·35	+2·10
Jhansi	29·751	SSW	6	101·3	79·2	63	....	4·09	+2·17
Jacobabad	29·605	Calm	3	115·1	79·2	39	....	3·95	—0·30
Karachi	29·752	W	20	90·9	79·2	79	....	2·12	+0·51
Jeypore	29·806	E	7	102·7	71·1	54	0·47	5·05	+3·27
Ajmere	29·773	W	10	97·9	80·5	68	....	3·35	+1·33
Deesa	29·812	SW	16	104·8	76·4	65	....	2·51	+1·38
Ahmedabad	29·836	SW	12	106·1	77·7	61	....	0·31	—0·38
Bhuj	29·806	WSW	26	94·6	77·0	75	....	1·49	+0·91
Jamnagar	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	......	......
Dwarka	29·836	SW	22	87·2	79·8	77	....	1·97	......
Rajkot	29·842	SW	19	100·9	75·2	69	....	0·96	+0·37
Bhavnagar Para.	29·854	SW	19	106·7	77·0	85	....	1·56	+0·74
Veraval	29·865	W	15	86·1	80·3	82	....	0·02	—0·69
Neemuch	29·793	SSW	12	97·0	75·7	64	....	1·02	—0·10
Indore	29·835	W	11	97·1	75·6	68	....	0·43	—0·69
Saugor	29·940	WNW	8	96·1	75·5	35	....	3·36	plus 0·74
Jubbulpore	29·770	NE	3	99·0	74·3	50	0·34	7·41	plus 4·48
Hoshangabad	29·811	Calm	6	97·9	72·8	57	0·15	3·42	plus 1·46
Khandwa	29·826	NW	11	101·7	76·1	62	....	2·41	plus 1·13
Raipur	29·726	NW	7	105·8	77·9	38	....	6·39	plus 3·47
Nagpur	29·750	NW	12	103·6	82·6	31	....	4·68	plus 1·41
Amraoti	29·798	WNW	14	105·3	75·8	66	....	5·79	plus 3·39
Akola	29·808	W	15	103·8	80·8	54	....	4·04	plus 1·57
Surat	29·863	W	11	93·2	77·6	66	....	0·13	—0·25
Malegaon	29·875	WNW	16	102·9	72·3	55	....	1·58	plus 0·33
Bombay	29·896	NW	8	91·2	81·4	73	....	0·33	+0·43
Poona	29·898	W	17	97·5	69·3	58	....	3·18	+0·74
Ahmednagar	29·894	NNW	11	101·9	67·0	48	....	6·63	plus 4·33
Aurangabad	29·856	NW	21	103·7	71·7	42	....	3·20	....
Sholapur	29·875	NW	16	104·7	[illegible]	51	....	4·37	plus 1·57
Ratnagiri	29·884	N	19	90·8	78·9	67	....	0·48	—0·33
Bijapur	[illegible]	NW	10	101·2	73·2	37	....	7·14	plus 4·19
Belgaum	29·884	O	10	92·8	63·9	66	....	4·57	—0·67
Mormugao	29·896	N	16	89·5	81·4	71	....	1·36	—1·17
Karwar	29·885	O	3	89·3	77·5	86	....	4·90	+1·61
Mangalore	29·903	E	6	90·9	74·9	70	....	8·23	plus 1·10
Calicut	29·884	N	8	90·7	76·7	72	...	17·43	plus 1·69
Cochin	29·890	ENE	F	91·3	77·1	86	....	23·72	plus 1·62
Bangalore	29·899	WNW	9	92·3	68·3	62	....	8·93	plus 0·88
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·785	NW	6	102·8	80·1	34	....	8·37	plus 4·73
Masulipatam	29·747	Calm	7	98·2	81·1	77	....	12·45	plus 3·83
Bellary	29·853	WNW	9	103·0	78·3	40	....	5·21	plus 1·14
Cuddapah	29·832	W	G	108·3	83·9	49	....	5·92	—1·01
Madras	29·783	SW	9	105·5	85·5	43	....	23·23	plus1·32
Coimbatore	29·870	SW	4	92·4	72·1	78	....	5·83	—2·91
Trichinopoly	29·831	WSW	4	103·6	81·3	62	....	10·84	—2·27
Negapatam	29·813	SSW	13	99·9	83·0	67	....	46·85	—14·04
Colombo	29·895	S	8	87·5	77·0	85	0·01	29·81	—19·75

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Malegaon and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere.

Winds remain practically unchanged in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar and at Akola, Malegaon, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Negapatam.

Temperature.—Both maximum and minimum is in large defect of normal in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 115° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at most places.

Rain.—Over half an inch of rain has fallen at Agra, nearly half an inch at Jaipur and light showers at Cawnpore, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Colombo.

Weather is likely to remain more or less cloudy over the greater part of the country.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others, Delicately perfumed Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albions" is on the wrapper Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BY THE WAY.

THE 20TH CENTURY SCHOOL.

It is interesting to know that a most modern boarding school for young ladies is being established at Bedford, appropriately names "The Twentieth Century School." The Principal, Mrs. Welton, is the wife of Mr. Thomas A. Welton, the well known London accountant. She has felt for some time past an impulse to supply the need which she considers to exist, of a school for the children of ladies of position, which shall combine all the advantages of an excellent home presided over by a devoted mother, with the best educational advantages. She recognises that there are many mothers whose social duties render it difficult, if not impossible, for them to give their individual and unremitting attention to the upbringing of their daughters. It will thus be a source of gratification to them to meet with such a school whilst to herself it will be a pleasure to give her time and thought to the personal comfort and training of her young friends, and to establish the same happy influence over them which endeared her to her pupils in former years when she had a most successful career in a scholastic establishment in the West of England. No expense has been spared in making "Ixworth Court" the residence of the young ladies, a refined home, where occasional social functions may prepare them for the greater world in which they are to move. Mrs. Welton has secured as her chief English Mistress, Miss L. Agnew, B. A., a lady of great ability and experience. The resident staff is most efficient, and the visiting professors from London are among the most eminent of the day. Although thus equipped, Mrs. Welton will none the less welcome pupils of tender ago, whose health and happiness will receive her utmost care. We hope that this enterprise will fulfil the intention of its founder and that Mrs Welton will meet with the support from the social world which she certainly deserves.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Mr. John Long will shortly publish a novel entitled "A Yankee Napoleon," by John F. Macpherson. The story has a scientific basis and is a remarkable piece of work. In some respects it suggests the Wells method of fiction but not Mr. H. G. Wells himself has imagined a more startling and terrifying and yet humorous series of events. "A Yankee Napoleon" is the author's first plunge into novel writing and most readers will admit that he has found his vocation and will go far. Mr. John F. Macpherson is a colonist by birth. His grandfather John F. Macpherson was one of the earliest squatters in victoria, Australia and founded the well known merino wool station Nerrin Nerrin, a property which is still in the family. Our author's father the late Hon. John Alexander Macpherson became Prime Minister and Chief Secretary of Victoria in 1869, at the early age of thirty-five one of the youngest premiers on record and he was afterwards for some years, Chief Secretary and Minister of Lands in Sir James McCulloch's government. His mother belongs to the Irish branch of the old Fetherstonhaugh family of Border fame and one of his sisters is married to Sir Charles Holroyd, the recently appointed director of the National Gallery, and late keeper of the Tate Gallery. Mr. Sidney Colvin of the British Museum, the well known litterateur and are connoisseur is an uncle. Mr. John F. Macpherson was born in Melbourne in 1873, but in 1878 was brought to England. He was educated at Harrow, where he was in the Cock House football eleven, and won the two hundred yards and quarter mile races and the high jump; and afterwards he entered Trinity College, Cambridge and took his B. A. in 1895, Mr. F. Macpherson married in November of 1905, the sister of Mr. P. R. May, the Cambridge double blue and Surrey cricketer who was recently on tour with the M. C. C. cricketers in New Zealand. It was he who introduced Mr. May to Dr. W. G. Grace, who at once recognised Mr. May's capabilities and brought him out for London County. One of Mr. Macpherson's cousins is Mr. E. G. D. Wright, a well known Cambridge Corinthian and English International footballer and Captain of the Hull City League team. Mr. Macpherson has himself always been an enthusiastic football and cricketer and has founded two or three successful clubs.

MORE LEVIATHANS.

No one believes that finality in the size of ocean-going steamships has been reached, but reports of the wonderful things the Germans are going to do are to be received with caution. There is no limit to the size for which a vessel may be designed as a freak, but the designs may never get beyond the paper stage. Such considerations as beam, draught of water, and engine power have to be taken into account, and shipbuilders know that every added foot of wetted surface means increased engine power, and that to augment the speed by two knots an hour implies an appalling addition to the bunker space. Therefore, the steamer of 50,000 tons gross and the 10,000 feet in length, and other measurements in proportion, and the speed of a destroyer, is not likely to be launched from dreamland, Teutonic or otherwise, yet a while. Still, some new steamers—building, on order, or in actual contemplation—are of enormous size. Seven years ago the White Star liner "Celtic," launched in 1900, was the only vessel over 20,000, tons; now six companies own vessels over that measurement. The Norddeutscher Lloyd is at last exceeding that figure; its new steamer, to be constructed by the Vulcan Works at Stettin, will be of 25,000 tons. The Hamburg-American Company will not long allow the laurels to rest with the Cunard Company. The great German corporation has placed an order with Messrs. Harland and Wolff for a vessel, to be named the "George Washington," which is to be the largest twinscrew steamer on record; but, so far, details of the vessel are not vouchsafed. The White Star Line is also credited with the intention of ordering one or more ships bigger possibly than "Adriatic."

NEW MOTOR FIRE ENGINES FOR GLASGOW

The horse-drawn fire engine is rapidly becoming out of date and the motor is being adopted by the principal British brigades. The Glasgow Brigade, commended by Firemaster John McColl, has now had a petrol motor fire engine capable of delivering 450 gallons per minute in use for the past year. This machine, built by Messrs. Merryweather & Sons, has done such good work that the City Council has recently ordered two more from the same makers. The petrol engines will be 50 horse power. The speed on the road will be 20 to 30 miles per hour. By a simple device, the power will be transmitted either to the road wheels or to the pumps, as required. Each machine will carry six to eight firemen, hose pipes and all working gear.

ENGLAND'S OBLIGATION TO SPAIN.

The Elizabethan was a mighty assimilator of foreign ideas. Although he had the faculty of bettering his foreign instruction, so that he ultimately outstripped his foreign teachers, yet the harvest that the Elizabethan reaped in almost every field of effort owed much to seeds born of foreign soil. Elizabethan literature is permeated by forms and ideas of foreign origin—from Italy, France and Spain. Similarly, foreign theory and practice fertilized Elizabethan activity in the New World. To France and Italy the debt of the Elizabethan adventurer in America was large, but it was to Spain that he was under the heaviest obligation. The Atlantic ocean lay within almost as close hail of English shores as of Spanish. It was open to England to have sown the seed that Spain first planted in America. One need not speculate whether, in the absence of the Spanish initiative, the English would ultimately have become the dominant people of the New World.—"Sidney Lee, in the May Scribner."

LUCKY APPRENTICES.

A stonethrow from the mill is a sturdey grey house which Oldknow planned as the residence of his children apprentices. In the infancy of the factories employers were allowed to draw on workhouses and orphanages for a supply of cheap child labour. Seventy or eighty of these young workers were housed and employed by Oldknow. He got most of his children from the Foundling Hospital and Duke of York's School in London, and it is said that the authorities always gave him the preference in sending children out. For he softened the harshness of a radically bad system by being a kind master; he treated the children, tradition has it, as "part of his family." He fed and housed them well, and on Sundays marched them off himself to the church on the hill. Oldknow's workpeople were paid by "truck"—*i.e.* written orders on shops for food and clothing,—another arrangement now mercifully obsolete. The Strines Printing Works, a mile or two higher up the river, was the first calico printing firm in Manchester; it is about contemporary with Oldknow'smill.

IDEAL SERVICE.

(Mrs. Havelock Ellis suggests the "working out of a real human friendship" as the solution of the servant problem.

Employer, while they bless their wage,
Make coachmen, housemaids, cook, and page
Find life all pleasures rich in;
Let, nightly to dispel their gloom,
Them share with you the drawing-room,
Or you with them the kitchen.

Between employer and employed
In common let theri be enjoyed
All your domestic blisses;
So, when you know that dinner's laid,
You must take in the kitchenmaid,
The footman take the "missis."

At dinner make your happy guests
Enjoy the butler's seemlier jests,
Unless their wits are wooden;
Then dig the beggar in the ribs,
And jovially cry "Old Nibs,
By Jingo, that's a good 'un!"

Doubt not I practise what I preach;
For thus, intent on making each
Avow their lot a glad one,
I treat my vast domestic staff;
At least—restrain that ribald laugh!—
I should if I but had one. M. S.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE LATEST REVIVAL.

This is a day of revivals. We have had the quaint short-waisted effects of the First Empire, and now there are unmistakable signs that the trend of fashion this summer will be in the direction of reviving the distinctive styles of the Second Empire. Some of the newest evening frocks for young girls recall the pictures of the Empress Eugenie. There are the same gathered flounces which give such a marked crinoline effect, and the same quaint bands of ribbons. These frocks are almost always made of fine muslin, and the most exquisitely delicate shades are chosen.

Pure white remains the favourite colour for party frocks, but some charming ones have been seen in pale shades of blue and pink, and, above all, in silver-grey. In silk gauze the latter tint is extremely attractive, with silver-grey satin ribbons edging the flounces—of which there would probably be six or more—and the folded bodice composed almost entirely of ruched tulle. Such a gown, worn with a sash of silver gauze, and with some pale roses in the hair, would command instant success by reason of its simplicity and its chic. Ribbons are now used to trim almost every description of garment, but specially are they used on evening frocks, arranged in curious scroll designs and frequently carried up the sides to simulate the presence of a tunic. These ribbons are finely gathered, and then put on the dress material just in the same manner as narrow frills of fine lace. When a very good quality of ribbon is used—and no other is of any value—the most intricate designs can be executed and with the best effects. For white chiffon evening frocks narrow frills of Valenciennes are used in the same way, and the little scrolls and circles look charmingly girlish and fresh. Of course, it will be understood that this style of trimming—whether it be carried out in ribbons or in lace—is not inexpensive, as an amazing number of yards can be crushed into quite a simple-looking design.

THE COOKERY CLASSIC.

A new edition of "Mrs. Beeton," the chosen ally of the young and inexperienced house-wife, must to-day be welcomed to the domestic bookshelf. Other cookery books may come and go, but "Mrs. Beeton," whose fame is world-wide and whose wisdom is profound, remains the tried and treated friend of housewives of all degrees. Of course, in the nature of things the present day "Mrs. Beeton" differs somewhat from the Mrs. Beeton who established herself in the housewifely hearts of an earlier generation. The familiar volume on "Family Cookery" has grown in girth, and new features have been added with the pressing years. The contrast between the first and the latest not the last—"Mrs. Beeton" is indeed a suggestive commentary on the many social changes that have taken place in the last half century. When "Mrs. Beeton" first set out to advise our grandmothers in the art of cooking, the British prejudice against "kickshaws" and all dishes not redolent of the soil flourished. But the luxury of modern life has brought a tremendous enlargement of every-day cookery. The popularity of foreign travel has resulted in the dishes of other countries appearing as a matter of course on our own tables, and improved methods of transit have placed new and cheap food supplies within our reach. In the new issue of "Family Cookery," therefore, while all the old and standard recipes have been retested and the prices brought up to date, there are special chapters on Vegetarian Cookery, which is largely of modern growth, on chafing dish and casserole cookery, now so popular with amateur cooks, and on Colonial and foreign cookery. This last interesting branch of cookery has received very special attention, Australian, American, Canadian, South African, German, Italian, and other foreign cookeries have been treated of, and the English housewife by studying these typical recipes of foreign countries can add variety to the menu. A very comprehensive analytical index table of contents greatly adds to the practical value of the new "Mrs. Beeton," which is published by Ward, Lock and Co., (Limited) at 6s.

IMPORTANT STATUTES IN CONTEMPLATION.

Three Far-Reaching Ordinances Being Drafted.

The present year will probably see the addition to the local statute book of several important Ordinances, says the *Times of Ceylon*. Among these are three in contemplation which affect contractual relations and the management of the estates of intestate persons. The local law of contracts was borrowed from the English statute on the subject and experience has shown that it fails to cover the peculiarities of Eastern relations contractual and other and this has led to the enactment of a very careful and adequate statute which has answered exceedingly well. It is now intended to introduce that act into Ceylon with such changes as may be deemed necessary. The new Ordinance is now being drafted by Mr. Walter Pereira and will probably be placed before the Council when Mr. Pereira assumes duties as Acting Attorney-General in August next.

Another Ordinance, equally important, but which will affect a far larger number of people, is also being drafted by Mr. Pereira. This is an ordinance weeding out the enormous amount of dishonesty, laxity, and abuse of fiduciary relations, which is now prevalent through the absence of any proper supervision and systematic arrangement of the work done by the administrators of intestate. Secretaries of District Courts, already over-burdened with work, are generally appointed administrators of estates which come before the Court, and the results are not at all satisfactory. Mr. Pereira has devised a new and comprehensive scheme, which practically amounts to the establishment of a new department for the administration of such properties. The fees levied, &c., will probably make the department self-supporting, while it will benefit the people interested to a very great extent.

The third of the Ordinances is one which is being prepared by the Hon. Mr. P. Arunachalam, and it is to deal with what are called small estates. The law lays it down that any estate above Rs. 1,000 in value must be duly administered. But estates of less value than Rs. 1,000 are not subject to that requirement, with the result that these small estates, as they are called, are mismanaged and titles go astray, resulting in a great deal of confusion; and also Mr. Arunachalam is elaborating a statute which will secure for the small estates all the safe-guards which protect the large estates, but will do so inexpensively and rapidly. The result will be a very appreciable benefit to the community.

YACHT WITH THREE FLAGS.

A Mystery Explained.

The British yacht "Norseman" arrived the other morning from the Far East on her way to Southampton. At Singapore the "Norseman" attracted some attention, as will be seen from the following extract from the *Singapore Free Press* of May 4th :—

When the yacht "Norseman" was in port here a month or so ago, she flew the Blue ensign at the flag staff astern and the Stars and Stripes at the foremast. This drew attention then, but further surprise has now been occasioned by the vessel flying the white ensign—the British man-of-war flag—astern. She is not given as a warship by any of the authorities, and no one locally seems to be able to account for this eccentric use of three different flags. In her official report the "Norseman" is put down as being a British vessel of 168 tons and 120 horse-power. She carries no guns according to the report slip.

Times of Ceylon representative directed the attention of the mate of the "Norseman" to the above paragraph. The officer began his explanation with the remarks "This is the result of writing up things without making adequate enquiries. Had the Singapore paper asked us, we would have gladly explained this great mystery to them. On the outword voyage there was on board Mr. C. L. S. Robinson and a party of Americans, almost all members of the New York Yacht Club, hence the flying of the American flag. The party left the vessel at Kobe, and the "Norseman" is now flying the white ensign—the British man-of-war flag—astern. This is also the flag of the Royal Yacht Squadron, of which the owner of the Yacht, the Earl of Lonsdale, is a member. So much for the mystery.

The yacht left Southampton on September 27 last, and the American tourists referred embarked on board at Gibraltar. On their way to the East they had a fine passage, and the party thoroughly enjoyed the trips. At Kobe they transhipped to one of the liners and left for Vancouver, *en route* to New York. On the homeward voyage between Singapore and Colombo the "Norseman" experienced rough seas, and put into Galle, having run short of coal, and started last night for Colombo, arriving here this morning. She resumes her voyage for Southampton to-morrow at noon.

The "Norseman," is in charge of Capt. A. S. Gibb. She is a vessel of 168 tons, 200 ft. long, 30 ft. broad and 15 ft. deep.

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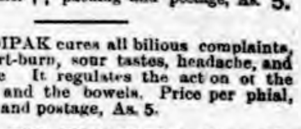

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THE TWO SERVICES.

THE remarks made by Mr. Belloc in the course of the Army debate in the House recently made a great impression. They had reference to the intended employment of men on a Militia basis as artillery drivers and drivers of ammunition columns. Mr. Belloc has himself had experience of a practical kind as a driver in the French artillery. He said that in the war of 1870, when the opposing forces and intelligences were so nearly balanced, the superiority of the German artillery decided every action, and in the last bit of fighting in front of St. Privat it was this action that prevented the junction of the two French armies. He added that in Germany overwhelming importance is now attached to artillery, and avers that a man could not make a good artillery driver under at least two years' training. Now that we have the heaviest field gun in Europe we require even greater skill in our driving than it has ever possessed. The men and their horses must be kept together as far as possible throughout the period of training. Mr. Belloc is probably right in thinking that the loss of drivers will be immensely heavy at the beginning of a great war, and would be irreparable unless we have a good reserve. English drivers are now the best drivers of guns in Europe, and are so esteemed by foreign armies. But we must beware how we palter with this excellent quality, and Mr. Belloc is not alone in thinking that we are not likely to get a reserve of the best-trained drivers on a Militia basis.

Lord Kitchener never speaks or writes without saying something well worth reading or hearing and when he spoke in the Indian Budget debate he addressed himself pertinently to the subject of so-called military "economies." He told his hearers, in other words that money saved to-day may imply a vast expenditure hereafter. This is a permanent truth which politicians do not always realise. The history of all recent wars shows that with wise expenditure they might have been averted. It was so certainly in the case of the war in South Africa and if we attempt unwise economies now we may bring upon ourselves a tremendous outlay hereafter. Lord Kitchener said that the price paid for an army is the premium paid for the insurance of the country. He remarked that the huge armies of modern nations are due neither to any tendency to over-insurance nor to the promptings of mere military ambition. Those who hold such views misread the teaching of history and ignore existing things. Modern armies exist, said Lord Kitchener, in the first place for the maintenance of peace because nations must know that upon their armed strength depends their immunity from attack. "No nation can hope to be great and prosperous without being strong among its fellows. Its wealth, the welfare of its people, its commerce, its investments, its interior developments, depend on its security from hostile pressure, a security guaranteed only by the efficiency of its military forces." Lord Kitchener went on to enforce the known fact that our policy is a purely defensive one, and it is certainly most unlikely that we shall ever attack any other Power, or indeed undertake any military operation, unless the necessity is forced upon us through aggression or acts which compel us to defend what we hold, or the interests which are essential to our security.

The Army Council has issued an explanatory statement with regard to the average cost per head of all ranks under the old system and the new scheme. It is much to be desired that the actual grounds upon which such calculations are based should be defined and known. They are calculations of high interest often used controversially, and yet they are full of uncertainties. When Mr. Haldane first spoke upon the Army in March last year he pointed out that the cost of keeping the men had gone up very considerably. He said that whereas in 1896 the annual cost of the soldier was £63, it had then risen to £81. He was speaking of the Regular Forces, and apparently not of the Reserves. Now the effective charge per head of all ranks of the Regular Army, as given in the Estimates of the present year, is £74 18s. 1d., while the average cost of the Army Reserve is £10 8s. 10d. It is not easy to make these amounts agree with those now given, but, as we have said, these figures are of very great interest, and it is most desirable that the actual methods of calculation should be made known. We give the figures from the return below.

	Present System.	New System.
Infantry of the Line......	£53 10 0	£44 19 4
Foot Guards	46 16 6	46 16 6
Cavalry of the Line	78 0 6	72 0 0
Household Cavalry	110 2 0	110 2 0
Horse and Field Artillery	74 7 4	45 12 0
Garrison Artillery	71 12 0	67 12 6
Militia	21 9 3	—
Yeomanry	19 17 0	—
Volunteers	6 6 3	—
Territorial Army (all arms)	—	9 4 0

Mr. Haldane has explained that in making this calculation the regular peace establishments, exclusive of India, and the normal numbers of the Army Reserve, and, for the new scheme, the Special Contingent and Special Service Section of the Territorial Army have been included, while in both cases the figures given are for all who in a general mobilisation would be liable to go abroad. We fear, however, that all uncertainty is not removed by this statement.

The death of Lord Halliburton removes from the scene of military controversy one whose experienced criticism would have been of great value at the present moment when big questions are being discussed by experts and changes of system introduced, the effect of which is so doubtful as regards the future of some of the forces concerned. It will be remembered by those whose memories go back to the early seventies what an important part Arthur Haliburton played in bringing in the system of "Control." It was his work at that time which brought him to Headquarters in an assured position as Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport. In 1875, after upwards of three years spent in India—of which the obituary notices say nothing—he was raised to the dignity of Director in the office with which he had previously been associated. And so his promotion went on until he ultimately retired as Permanent Under-Secretary, after doing duty in that capacity, for two years, and received the Grand Cross of the Bath and a peerage as the reward of his labours. His belief in Lord Cardwell's system was overwhelming, and he sought to convert everyone he could to his own way of thinking. It was always a popular contention that no proper system of supply and transport could exist successfully for the purposes of the field which set aside the principal of military command. In copying the Indian system Lord Cardwell committed the fatal mistake of ignoring the direct military feature, and it was on that point that people often found themselves at variance with Arthur Haliburton, who was at great pains to represent how desirable it was that the civil staff of the War Office should "boss the show."

But the more the late peer tried to convince, the less convincing his arguments became. At any rate, "Control" had to go the way of all ill-considered reforms; other changes followed, and it was not until 1888 that Sir Redvers Buller, being then to the fore as Quarter-master-General, brought in a military system to a certain extent, but was obliged to stop short of launching a really successful organisation, for reasons which it is unnecessary here to indicate. We never could agree with Lord Haliburton on the question which was nearest his heart, but on all other matters we were able to follow him within limits. He had, as most others had who were at the War Office from 1868 to 1874, a profound respect for Lord Cardwell, and a great admiration for him as an Army reformer Gathorne Hardy, Colonel Stanley (now Lord Derby), Mr. Childers, Lord Hartington (now the Duke of Devonshire), Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Stanhope, and Lord Lansdowne all had occasion to speak highly of Lord Haliburton's great powers of administration. And so he went forward until the time came in September, 1897, for him to retire on a pension of £1,217, and to be succeeded by Sir Ralph Knox. He had not, perhaps, the grasp and knowledge which his able successor possessed: he had not enjoyed equal opportunities of preparing himself for high office; but he had acquired a remarkable appreciation of the needs of our Army, and as his letters to the *Times* since his retirement clearly demonstrated, he could put his finger on the blots of any Ministerial scheme with weight and authority, which proved usually pretty convincing. His loyalty to the cause of the Army was proverbial, and he well deserves a niche in the temple of fame, if only for services he rendered after he had wiped the dust of War Office passages off his feet, and, constituting himself a free lance, stood out when occasion required as the champion of a common-sense policy.

The speech of Lord Tweedmouth at the meeting of the Imperial Conference on Tuesday last and various references to the subject which have been made by the Colonial Premiers during the week have thrown additional light upon the way in which the problem of the defence of the Empire in its naval aspect is regarded here and over seas. The First Lord of the Admiralty naturally insisted on the necessity for unity of control. It is obvious we should imagine to everyone that this is an absolutely essential principle of adequate defence. Mr. Haldane also in outlining a series of proposals for the consideration of an Imperial General Staff laid stress upon the maintenance of sea supremacy by which alone any military co-operation or mutual assistance by the different parts of the Empire can be assured. It is just as well that the Secretary of State for War should remind the Empire and its representatives at home as well as in the Colonies that but for our naval supremacy at the time of the South African War the result might have been far different from what it was.

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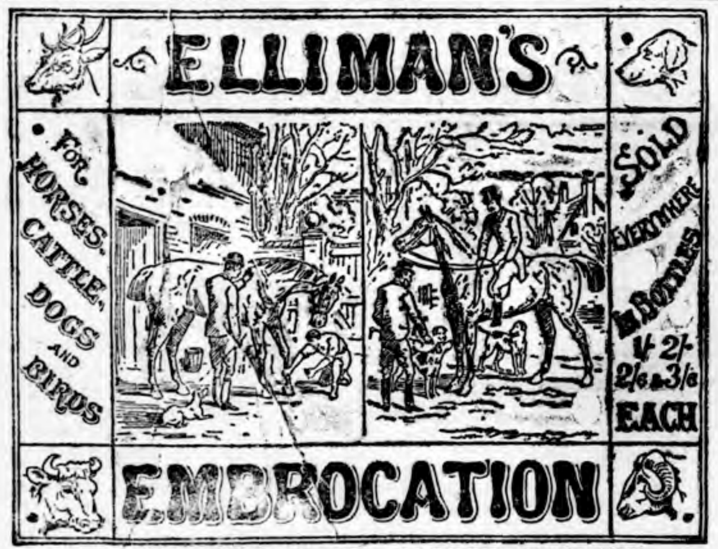
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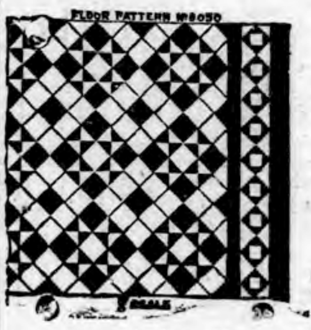

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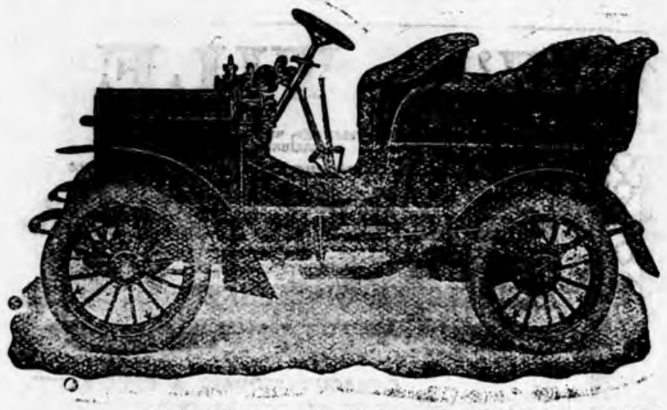

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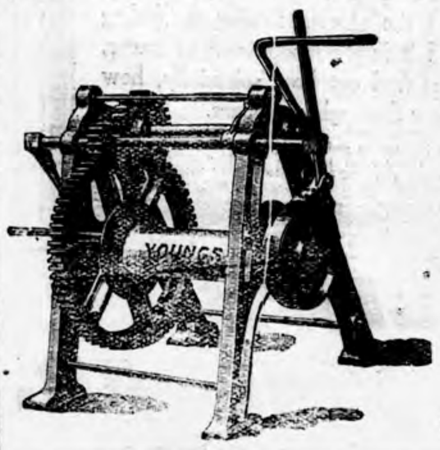

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